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Job printing of nearly every description, and in the neatest styles, promptly executed.

AERIAL METHOD OF WARFARE.—The World reports an interesting movement in the direction of balloons:

"If we may believe a communication made by Mr. Isham Baggs to a foreign technological journal, we are on the eve of a startling change in the mode of conducting war—a change almost as wonderful as that wrought about by the introduction of gunpowder. In connection with the system of balloon warfare advocated by Mr. W. H. James, Mr. Baggs suggests 'the use that may be made of these balloons in immediately introducing a totally new agent in warfare—an agent altogether unknown to the world, except in the most refined chemical laboratory—namely, chloride of nitrogen. The very mention of this compound as a proposed element in modern warfare, may possibly provoke a smile among chemists, who know that the most accomplished of their number would scarcely dare to experiment with it in quantities larger than a grain of mustard seed, and even then, only at a respectful distance, and under guard at the moment of its detonation. And yet not one of these chemists will be bold enough to deny that, with two or three chemical compounds present in this terrible compound, the slightest outpouring of phosphorus, or a single drop of olive oil, coming into contact with it, would in an instant, decide the fate of the place and its inhabitants.' Mr. Baggs then proceeds to affirm that he 'can manufacture this deadly material with perfect safety, and in any required quantity, and that it may be safely conveyed to its destination by James's system of balloons.' If this be true, even the present generation may soon be able to boast that they have

'Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew From the airy navy, grappling in the central blue.'

for no city will willingly submit to allow balloons to scatter this terribly destructive composition upon its dwellings, and the only way to prevent it will be to send another fleet of balloons to repel that laden with the death-producing material.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.—The article on Death in the new Encyclopedia has the following:

"As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes, a numbness and a disposition to rest, which does not admit the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, where nervous insensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often the approach of death is a state of feeling on the approach of death. If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die; were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter, during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an incident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: 'Methought my life hung upon my lips, and I shut my eyes to help shut it out, and took pleasure in languishing and letting myself go.' A writer in the Quarterly Review records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning declared that he had got the slightest feeling of suffocation. 'The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleep sensation which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave.'

COLD WEATHER AND FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Bombay Times says: "There is every appearance of the approach of a more than usually cold season in Bombay. It is now only the 9th of November, and the temperature is as low as we usually find it in the middle of December. The thermometer at daybreak, in a sheltered locality of the island stood as low as 65 degrees. The same paper fears the advent of a period of great perplexity in India. A famine was apprehended in the districts around Neemuch. There was every appearance of an unusually cold season at Bombay."

THE RECAPTURED SLAVES.—The Rev. Bishop Burns, in a letter from Manruvia, under date of October 17th, says:—"Not long since between two and three thousand recaptured Africans were thrown in upon us. Within the last week the Cora brought seven hundred more. These last are mostly young, from 12 to 18 years of age. Our mission has an opportunity to do a good work among them."

SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.—By reference to the army and navy lists for 1860, it appears that out of the whole number of officers in commission in the U. S. army, only 29 are South Carolinians; and in the navy there are but 33. At present there are no important posts occupied by Southern men save one, the first officer of the East India squadron being a native of South Carolina."

STICKE.—Mr. Edward Fernald of Frankfort, Me., took two skeins of yarn last Thursday morning, then got upon a barrel, put them around his neck, attached them to a hook and jumped from the barrel, and thus put an end to his life.

"Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy." We asked ours, the other day, but echo, most perversely, didn't answer "buy."

Lamentation Over the Slain.

Paraphrase of Samuel, Chapter I, 13-27 verses.

Alas! alas! the beauty,
Of Israel is slain!
How are the mighty fallen,
Upon the battle-plain!

In Gath tell not the story
That Israel hath died;
Repeat not in Ashkelon,
The valiant ones are dead.

Let Philistia's fair daughters
Rejoice in wanton pride;
Let the proud heathen triumph,
And Judah's God deride.

Upon thy hills, Oh, Gilead!
Let there descend no dew;
Let there no harvest fields smile—
No fruitage cover you.

Alas! the mighty one's shield
Is vilely cast away—
The shield of Saul, the warrior—
Amid the battle's fray.

From blood of valiant fallen,
The strength of mighty one,
Saul's sword, or Jonathan's bow,
Turned not till strife was done.

How lovely! father and son—
How pleasant they in life!
Were not in death divided,
But felt in battle's strife.

With speed of eagle's pinion,
They sought their foes in fight;
With strength of lion raging—
They fought in strength and might.

Weep, Israel's fair daughters!
Mourn over Saul, your king—
Who decked you in rich scarlet,
And every precious thing.

How are the mighty fallen,
Amid the battle's fray;
On Israel's high places,
Saul's crown was thrown away.

Oh! Jonathan, my brother,
I'm in distress for thee;
Stronger than love of women
Was shown thy love for me.

Oh! weep ye maidens of Judah!
The strength of war is perished;
The mighty now are fallen,
Your love long hath cherished.

Palmer, Mass. OSSIAN ST. PIERRE.

Eternity.

He of the lion-voice, the rainbow-crowned,
Still stand upon the mountains and the sea,
And swear by earth, by Heaven's throne, and Him
Who sitteth on the throne, there shall be Time
No more, no more! Then veiled Eternity
Shall straight unveil her awful countenance
Unto the reeling world, and take the place
Of seasons, years and ages. Aye and Aye,
Shall be the time of day!

THE BOA-CONSTRUCTORS.

The gloomy forest in which I witnessed what I am about to relate, is situated at a short distance from the town of Diokly, in the East India island of Timor.

On a small plot of ground, where stands a group of about fifty buildings of most fantastic shapes, each surrounded by its own inclosure, live and die a few sickly Europeans, and a number of Malays, who batten their teeth with heli, areca and lime. Here they live, and near them—so near indeed that he can reach them at a single bound—lives the terrible boa-constructor, who only devours myriads of insects, when he happens not to have pounced upon a buffalo, in his rapid flight.

The buffalo is the boa's natural food. The moment he has seized upon an animal of this description, he drags him toward one of the sturdy giants of the forest, enfolds him, squeezes him, and stifles him, in spite of his horns, his frightful bellowing, and his sturdy shoulders; he then covers him with slime, his rough tongue seeming at once to caress and infect his victim; he kneads his body, he stretches it out and pounds his bones, and when these hideous preparations are completed, and his reptile instinct tells him that his victim is in a state to be devoured, he lets it fall, and placing himself at full length opposite the lifeless buffalo's head, opens his jaws—the elasticity of which is almost beyond credence—till his rings creak as they draw nearer each other, and then draws a long breath, when the quadruped is sucked in by a series of jerks, and no sooner is its body half engulfed than the voracious boa grows calm, feels drowsy, and at length falls asleep as if wearied by a struggle that has exhausted his strength.

If the boa was alone before he attacked the buffalo, and if his female is asleep at some distance from him, you may then approach in full confidence, for you have nothing to fear from his strength, his slime, nor his open jaws, that are yawning like some vast furnace. I have said he is asleep, but it would be more correct to say dead, for he is insensible as the trunk of a tree.

There is no glory, as you may perceive, in killing the boa in the state of torpor into which he is thrown at the beginning of his loathsome repast; but as no one thinks of glory in the daily war waged against this hideous reptile, the best plan is to take him in the midst of his feast, and for several men to kneel down from his head to the middle of his body, as if before some venerated idol, then to place a poisoned arrow on a string made of the entrails of fish, and at a given signal to let them fly simultaneously at this crawling Lucullus, who is thus struck by death in the midst of his orgies.

Such is the plan adopted by the Malays of Timor, the moment the bellowing of a troop of buffaloes in distress has warned them by a sudden halt, that one of their flock has been seized in the deadly coils of the terrible boa-constructor.

Hunting a boa is far more perilous, and, for my part, I should a thousand times prefer attacking a tiger or a hungry lion in the desert, than the dreaded boa-constructor in his forest. Bullets are ineffectual against him—for how were it possible to direct them with a sure aim in the midst of his rapid undulations, as capricious as the flickering of a flame? Besides, where is your enemy? You fancy you hear him rustling under your feet, when lo! he is hanging by the last rings of his tail, to some high branch, swinging to and fro like Balaam's sling, ready to dart upon you, to enfold you, and crush you to atoms as he would a buffalo. It may be, as there is no stinging to be feared, that you may have sufficient presence of mind to divide the reptile's body with your sword—but, for my part, I should give myself up as lost, the moment his slily body had encircled me in its folds, and

I should only believe in the success of your attempt, if you assure me you are born a Malay, and inhabit Timor.

The depredations on the herds of buffaloes belonging to the Europeans and to the Rajahs tributary to the resident of Diokly, committed by the boars of the forest adjoining this unfortunate colony, had become so frequent and so fatal, that the governor, Jose Pinto Alcafrado de Azevedo Souza, determined at length to organize hunting parties for the purpose of destroying, or at any rate driving away these dangerous reptiles. For this purpose he enlisted a number of stout hearted, energetic men, who were not afraid of entering the gloomy forest by day or by night, and make war on its dreaded rulers. Their weapons consisted of the formidable *crish*, whose undulating blade is generally steeped in the yellowish gum of the upas tree, and of sharp jagged, and rather short arrows, that are placed in the shape of a fan, on their chests, and which they dart at the monster whenever they surprise him asleep. But so many of the hunters fell victims to the reptile, that they at length gave up this mode of attack, for which condemned felons were chiefly employed.

After these unsuccessful attempts, which would have finished by depopulating the island far more rapidly than dysentery or the most pernicious fevers, Don Jose Pinto determined to set fire to the wood infested by these reptiles, even at the risk of a general conflagration throughout the island. He, however, adopted every precaution required under the circumstances; and as soon as the buffaloes that were sent forward to be sacrificed to the reptiles had given token of the presence of one or more of these monsters, he caused a quantity of trees to be felled in a circle round the spot thus indicated. And as the serpent remains in a state of torpor for some months after his repast, the courageous wood-cutters had only to be on their guard against those reptiles who had not yet gorged themselves, but who were not at all sufficiently bold to attack a troop of men ready to repel them.

No sooner were the time-honored trunks felled to the ground, together with their luxuriant branches so varied and so fantastic in their shapes than whole armfuls of dry leaves were cast into a heap in the middle; these were set on fire, and the fire was continually fed by fresh fuel that was cast in from the outer circle; and then through the fitful undulations of the lambent flames, the dreaded boars might be seen writhing round and round in the fire circle in their struggles to escape from death, then leaping at a bound to the topmost branches of the trees, and attempting to clear the belt of flames that hedged them in—but vain were their endeavors. They fell exhausted into the midst of the furnace, and breathed their last amid the most hideous contortions, expressive of the horrors of so agonizing death.

Some of them, however, as Don Jose Pinto assured me, contrived to leap beyond the flames, and instead of flying from the scene of danger, rushed upon the intrepid Malays, frequently of whom forfeited their lives before the reptiles could be subdued.

But it is when the boa comes forth from his gloomy and silent forests, and scours the plain to enjoy the light and the sunshine, that human life is in the greatest jeopardy, even in the most securely closed habitations. The boa-constructor possesses all the cunning and hypocrisy of the jackal and the tiger; he crawls along stealthily through the fences, allowing all the sinuosities of the soil, so as not to make a noise by striking against any object that might impede his passage. He stoops his head beneath the leaves and branches of shrubs, and then raises it up again with due caution, having previously listened to ascertain whether there might not be some easy prey near at hand, after which he crawls on, when suddenly, by a series of rapid bounds and evolutions, that can be compared to nothing more aptly than to the streamer on the mainmast of a vessel dallying with the wind, he twists himself now to the right, now to the left, then turns backwards, and anon leaps forward, as though he were seized with a vertigo. But in this fevered state, the boa has marked his victim, and his greedy eye has at once discerned which animal will afford him the largest digestion.

Such of the natives of Timor as are employed in plantations open to the boars' incursions, have therefore devised the following stratagem.—They tie up a buffalo with strong ropes, to a tree or a rock, after having prepared some little cages with enluring openings, where they can ensconce themselves in safety, while they are enabled to watch their enemy's maneuvers. The boar rushes upon his victim, and the suppressed roaring of the buffalo soon proclaims the reptile's triumph, and the hideous feast that follows.

But it must not be imagined that when the monster is impelled by hunger he acts in the cautious manner I have just described—quite the contrary; at such times his bearing is bold and decisive; he towers proudly above the tall heath, uttering a hissing sound like the roaring of the wind in a tempest, and following as straight a line as an arrow shot out of a bow by some practiced hand.

Then—oh! then, we to the unhappy man upon whom the hideous reptile is about to rush! Nothing can save him from the deadly grasp, and not unfrequently have several individuals fallen a prey to his voracity, when he stalks abroad like a giant, with a rapidly far exceeding that of the most nimble tiger. It is difficult to comprehend the wonderful elasticity of the boar's jaws. His head is not larger than a man's two fists put together, yet his jaws expand without any great effort, and engulfs masses of astounding enormity. Thus when the buffalo's whole body has been consigned to the living tomb, you may see the boar's scaly skin distended by a number of domes, while the victims horns rise up like two sharp peaks, as if about to pierce through the hard walls of his prison.

But of all sights in the world, none is at once more curious and more frightful than an encounter between two boars, who are contending for the possession of a female or of a buffalo.

Don Jose Pinto and I witnessed an encounter of this kind one evening, taking

care, however, to keep at a respectful distance.

We took our position on a lofty belvedere, from whence, though at the distance of about a thousand footsteps from the scene of action, we could hear the sonorous hissing—more like violent gusts of wind than anything else—of the two monsters about to enter the lists. We saw the scattered branches on the ground rising like whirlwinds into the air, impelled by the rapid evolutions of the two infuriated combatants, and then flying like rockets in all directions. The two boars reached at a bound the solid branches of a couple of trees standing near each other; then there was a kind of lull, only interrupted by the feverish rustling of the thick foliage, in the midst of which the terrible combatants lay ensconced.

On a sudden the trees quivered all over, and two sturdy cabbles rushed at each other. These cables were the two inveterate foes, hanging by the last rings of their tails each to a branch, entwined in each other's folds, like the cemented stones of a bridge, and poised above the abyss below. Sometimes they formed a convex and at other times a concave arch, then they remained motionless awhile; yet, even during their apparent immobility, they would crush and pound each other's hard and tightly pressed rings; and under this seeming calm there was rage, despair, and gnashing of teeth. The body of one of the boars must drop lifeless to the ground, and the other fall asleep beside his vanquished foe.

The struggle had lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the two champions, as if by mutual agreement, loosened their hold of each other, and retreated each to his former station, till the hostilities should be resumed. The war cry was a kind of stifled hiss, but more prolonged than the two first we had heard after which both monsters slid down the smooth trunk of the tree they had chosen for the attack as rapid as lightning's fierce onslaught, and the last agonies of one of the combatants seemed almost simultaneous. One of the reptiles had drawn his adversary within his vortex, and the rings of his tail were relaxing their hold by slow degrees. The bodies of the two monsters were now side by side, and stretched at full length. One was motionless, the other more agitated; and after carefully coiling himself round the tree, he at length stifled his adversary within his deadly embrace.

MARSHALL NEY'S DEATH.—The vengeance of the allied powers demanded some victims, and the intrepid Ney, who had well-nigh again put the crown on Bonaparte's head at Waterloo, was one of them. Condemned to be shot, he was led to the garden of Luxembourg, early in the morning of the 7th of December, and placed in front of a file of soldiers to kill him. One of the officers stepped up to banish his eyes, but he refused him, saying, "Are you ignorant that for five and twenty years I have been accustomed to face both ball and bullet?" He then lifted his hat above his head, and with the same calm voice that had steadied his columns so frequently in battle, said, "I declare before God and man that I never betrayed my country—may my death render her happy." A Frenchman! A simultaneous discharge followed, and the "brave of the brave" sank to rise no more. He who had fought five hundred battles for France, and never one against his country, was shot as a traitor! As I looked on the spot where he fell, I could not but sigh over his fate. True he broke his oath of allegiance; so did others, carried away by their attachment for Napoleon and the enthusiasm that hailed his approach to Paris, still he was no traitor.

A SLIGHT DISAPPOINTMENT.—A biography of the poet Campbell relates the following amusing anecdote: Halting once at an inn in Hadlington, he was much struck with the charms of the chambermaid. He fell asleep soon after he was in bed, to dream of her beauty, when he was awake by the girl herself, standing by the bedside with a candle in her hand, and some what of an embarrassed air. "What would you object to a bedfellow?" she questioned him with a hesitating voice. "Supposing she alluded to herself," he declared he should be delighted. "Oh, sir, I am so glad," she replied, "there's a drunken Brummagem rider below who wants a bed, and I have been so bold as to ask whether you'd let him turn in with you, for nobody I have yet asked will hear of the man."

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our race. Let woman have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvements of our time. Let the glided annuals and poems on the centre table record part of the time covered with daily or weekly journals. Let the family—men, women and children—read the newspapers.

MATERIAL FOR A SPANISH NOVEL.—In the small town of Sentimil, in Spain, five brigands recently entered the house of a notary, as the inmates were breakfasting, put pitch-plasters on the mouth of the notary, his wife, two daughters, and a female servant, tied them and proceeded to rob. The notary, tearing off his plaster, rushed to a closet in which there was a gun loaded. The gun was behind some articles, and, as he was trying to pull it out, two of the brigands stabbed him five times in the back. He at last got the gun and fired it; the ball striking one of the brigands, killed him on the spot, and the others hurried away.

A young lady lately asked a gentleman the meaning of the word surrogate, and the gentleman explained it to her as "a gate through which people have to pass to get married." "Then I imagine," said the lady, that it is a corruption of sorrow gate." "You are right, miss," replied her informant, "as woman is an abbreviation of woe to man."

RALPH FARNHAM DEAD.—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Fankler, died Wednesday morning at the residence of his son, in Acton, Maine, aged one hundred and four years, five months and nineteen days.

OUR FOREMOTHERS.

Some good-natured wag, zealous for the honor of womanhood, has given utterance to the following tribute to his ancestors on the female side. It is well done and well worth the reading.

We hear enough about our forefathers! They were nice old fellows, no doubt. Good to work, easy to fight. Very well. But where are their companions—their "elums" who, as their helpmates, urged them along? Who worked and delved for our forefathers, brushed up their old clothes, and patched their breeches? Who almost involved themselves for the cause of liberty? Who nursed our forefathers when sick—sang Yankee Doodle to their babies—who trained up their boys? Our foremothers.

Who landed at Jamez River, and came over in the Mayflower, and established the other early settlements? Were there any women among them? One would think not. Our Yankee neighbors, especially, make a wonderful talk about the Pilgrim Fathers who squatted on Plymouth Rock, and there is a great ado made over it every time they wish to get up a little enthusiasm on liberty, and refresh themselves by crowing over Freedom, and the chivalry of Virginia are not a whit behind them, when they take a notion to vaunt themselves upon the glory and greatness of the Old Dominion; and our staid Pennsylvania Quakers, too, like to plume themselves slyly upon the merits and doings of William Penn and his associates; but, with all the "blarney" so plentifully distributed on all sides, what do we hear or gather about the foremothers? Didn't they land on a rock too? Didn't they encounter hardships and perils? And, after all, didn't they, with their kind hearts, sustain the flagging spirits of their male companions?

Who ushered us into the world—our forefathers? Bah! No, indeed, it was our foremothers. Who nursed GEORGE WASHINGTON, ANTHONY WAYNE, BEN FRANKLIN, ISRAEL PUTNAM and a host of other worthies whose names will live forever, and taught them to be men and patriots? Didn't our foremothers? And who gives them the credit they deserve? Nobody.

We have our monuments commemorating our speeches, our toasts, our songs, and our public dinners, celebrating the wonderful deeds of our forefathers, but where are those in honor of our foremothers? We had better be getting them ready. We talk ourselves hoarse, and write ourselves round-shouldered while boiling over with enthusiasm about the doings of our forefathers, to whom many a virtuous act and brave deed may be ascribed, such as any hero would be proud to own.

We wish not to detract. All hail to the noble old men, our forefathers, say we. May the glory of their deeds never be less; but the good book says "tender unto Caesar" etc. But we wish to speak a word in season for women generally, and especially for our noble and self-sacrificing foremothers, lest time, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or who has read most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overladen mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it a man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had the preeminence not because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.—Daniel Webster.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—During the Nullification controversy at Charleston in 1832, it is well known that Gen. Scott was present, in command of the troops in Fort Moultrie. At one of the excited meetings in the circus, Gov. James Hamilton declared that he had resolved to put the purpose of the Government in the collection of duties to the test—that some sugar would arrive, which would be the occasion of this test, and that "he would go the death for the sugar."

Good watch was kept. The vessel with the twelve boxes of sugar came in. She was sighted, and not heaving-to, a shot was fired from the fort before her how. She came to! The sugar was taken out and landed in the fort where it remained until the controversy was at its end, when it was delivered to the consignee.

Not long after a fire broke out in Charleston, which was espied by Gen. Scott while he was standing on the rampart. He instantly ordered a body of three hundred soldiers to the relief of the burning town. They hastened to the scene of the conflagration, and as they were advancing, a person rushed in great alarm, and begged them to save his sugar-house. "Come on, boys," cried Capt. Kingdold, "save the building—go the death for the sugar." The building was saved—the fire extinguished.

Such are the men whom the excited people of Charleston may be stimulated to attack. Let them recall this incident, and, above all, let them remember the old hero (Scott) now mediating for the peace and honor of the country, the support of the laws and the Constitution, as humane to the suffering as he is faithful to the interests and warm to the feelings of the whole people of these United States, North and South, East and West.

TRUE ART IN WAR.—Col. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," says of rifle shooting in battle: "Mind, if ever you go rifle shooting, use your rifle in a scientific manner. Recollect always not to kill your man, but to wound him; then it takes two men to carry him off, and these two men never by any chance come back the same day. With a double barreled rifle, therefore, you may get rid of six men at each discharge."

FEMALE FREEDOM.—The London Punch, in a late issue, gave the following:—Bosom Friend.—Well, dear, now that you are a widow, tell me are you any the happier for it?

Interesting Widow.—Oh! no. But I have my freedom, and that's a great comfort. Do you know, my dear, I had an onion yesterday for the first time these fourteen years.

Sylvanus had three ways of proving a man a fool. He is a fool that seeks out a woman who is a fool that seeks out a man who is a fool who, having several ways to bring him to his journey's end, selects the worst.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

What does a young lady look for first, in church? The hymns.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

In the life of a Christian lies the secret of all true Christian influence. It is the easiest thing in the world to talk about religion. But mere talk about religion is the poorest thing in the world. Every true Christian will, indeed, talk about his Saviour. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. And if the voice does not speak for Christ, sure you may be the soul is not filled with Christ. Nevertheless, here as elsewhere, the utterance of the lips is as nothing to the influence of the life. In the divine economy all grand forces are comparatively gentle and silent. The shallow rill that is dry on the mountain side half the year, brawls more noisily at times than yon mighty river. The boy's sparkling rocket makes a louder demonstration in the night air than all God's starry constellations. And yet, in the silence of their sublime manifestations, how eloquently do these great forces of the universe bear witness for God!

And so it is of moral forces. The gentle movement of "the man out of whom went seven devils," amid his wondering countrymen, did more to convince them of Christ's saving power, than a thousand noisy utterances. And so it is with the convincing power of a Christian life. The converted man is left in this world a witness for Jesus, a living illustration of the power and blessedness of a religious life. He is the theologic truth of the Bible that practical experiments are to scientific truths in nature. As the chemist talks technically of elements in analysis and synthesis, and exhibits, in illustration, free gasses and ponderous compounds; and as the botanist discourses scientifically of the structure of plants, and the functions of their parts, and shows you his meaning by producing the petals of a lily, or a spike of lavender, so it is with spiritual science in the hands of the Great Teacher. In the Bible the graces of the Christian are described as in a written epistle—in Christian life they are illustrated as in a "living epistle."

And in this sense are we, mainly witnesses for Christ. As the Gadarenes saw that the demoniac was restored, so must the world see that the sinner is converted. He must speak for Christ as the flower and the star speak for God, in the beauty and glory of their physical manifestations. Without this abiding savor of a holy life, all else will prove but a mockery.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it must certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His hooks and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or who has read most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overladen mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it a man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had the preeminence not because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.—Daniel Webster.

BABY'S RIVAL.—There are many persons who make it a practice of saying to little children, to whom has come the gift of a brother or a sister:

"Now, baby, your nose is put out of joint; you never can be mother's baby any more for she has got another." This is said in thoughtlessness—often with glee; but it sinks like a stone into the boy's heart to which it is addressed. Were one to go to a grown man and tell him that his house, and all that rested within it, had gone, none knew whither, but where he never more might hope to see them, it would not be a more cruel blow to him than it is to a little two or three years old child, to tell him that he never can be his mother's baby any more. It makes him a poor, frightened little outcast in a moment; and any one that, realizing this fact, can so sport with the feelings of a tender babe, is worthy of being promoted to the office of child torturer in some barbarous despot's court.—Clara Sidney.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amid the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colts's Pistol Factory, which had not been fully employed during two or three months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 300 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharpe's Rifle Factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders. Cotton, woolen and knitting factories are curtailing business all of our workshops feel the bad effects of the Anti-Slavery war, but the fire-arms factories are making hay in this cloudiest of times.—Hartford Times.

SKATING.—It is very doubtful if skating be one of our best exercises. It is not quite free from danger to life and limb, while such rapid motion through a keen, cutting atmosphere, by those who live mostly in high furnace heat, is certainly a very questionable venture. Every year, since skating has become the rage, thousands of lungs have been seriously compromised by this violent change.—Skating is excellent for hardy people, and for those accustomed to exposure, but it is to be used with great caution by all who live in heated parlors.—Lewie's New Gymnastics.

"Well, Charley, what have you been leaning to-day?" "Rheumatism, gran'ma; and I can tell you such a dodge! If I was to put you under a glass receiver, and exhaust the air, all your wrinkles would come out as smooth as gran'pa's cauliflower wig."

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

Latest from South Carolina: Hostilities commenced. War inevitable. Mississippi and Florida seceded.

Just as we go to press the startling intelligence reaches us that the authorities of South Carolina have fired into the Star of the West, a private, unarmed steamer chartered by the Government to carry supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. On Wednesday morning, as soon as the vessel entered the channel of Charleston harbor, a gun was fired at her from the works on Morris Island. The stars and stripes were immediately run up on the steamer, and thereupon the guns on Fort Moultrie opened upon her. Seventeen shots were fired, two of them taking effect on the steamer, which immediately turned about and put to sea. Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter, immediately prepared for action by opening the port holes of the fort and running out the guns. At 10 o'clock of the same forenoon, Maj. Anderson sent a messenger with a white flag to the city of Charleston, bearing the following communication to Gov. Pickens. After a two hours interview the messenger returned to Fort Sumter, escorted to the boat by the Governor's aids.

To the Governor of South Carolina: Sir—Two of your batteries, this morning, fired on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I can but think this hostile act was committed without your authority. Under that hope I refrained from opening a fire on your batteries. I respectfully ask whether the above mentioned act—without a parallel in the history of this country or any other civilized government—was in obedience to your instructions; and I notify you if it is not disclaimed, I shall regard it as an act of war and shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel bearing the colors of South Carolina to pass within the range of my guns. In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you to take due notice of my decision; hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of my forbearance.

Gov. Pickens replied, justifying the act, and says "any attempt to reinforce the fort will be regarded as an act of hostility," that "this special agent off the bar had warned vessels with troops not to enter the harbor"—that Anderson's position has only been "tolerated." Maj. Anderson immediately sent Lieut. Talbot to Washington with dispatches to the government. The war steamer Brooklyn, 14 guns, sailed Tuesday night from Norfolk with additional supplies, and the South Carolinians are making great preparations for offensive and defensive operations, having seized the steamer Marion of the New York and Charleston line, to convert it into a war steamer. The Star of the West is probably lying off the harbor awaiting the arrival of the Brooklyn, and Maj. Anderson will probably protect their entering the harbor with the full force of his guns. Mississippi and Florida have both voted to secede. Three military expeditions from New Orleans left the city Wednesday for the purpose of seizing Forts Jackson and Pike, and the arsenal at Baton Rouge. It will therefore be seen that war is upon us in earnest. The infuriated slave power, madly, blindly rushes to its doom. There is no other course left for the Government but vigorous enforcement of the law, and condign punishment for the reckless leaders in this rebellion. The masses will sustain the Government. The whole North is uniting to a man, without any regard to past political organization, for the sentiment, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

A Backbone Found. It is cheering to learn that the United States Government has a backbone, and that by the application of a caustic liniment in the form of Northern sentiment, it is gaining strength sufficient to make a stand against the rebels of the Union. We are glad to announce the fact that James Buchanan has decided to redeem himself and save the country from falling into the hands of secessionists. We are willing to forgive past neglect, and credit his inability to a treacherous cabinet, if now he carries out the plan he has laid before the country. He has wisely taken into his counsels Union men, and given General Scott full power to use the army as he may think proper. Troops and provisions are sent to Major Anderson at Charleston, and the Capitol is to be protected by Federal soldiers. The President even declares that he shall offer his own carriage for Mr. Lincoln to ride in at his inauguration, and accompany him. This is all right and proper, and such a resolution will give confidence to the free states. The rebels cannot stand before the strong arm of federal power, and there is no sympathy for them outside their own States. The distress which secession will bring upon the South will sooner or later lead them to ask for bread of their Northern neighbors, and if resistance to United States authority leads to bloodshed, we be to the rash leaders who have advised and led on the rebellion.

NINETEEN YEARS OF SERVICE.—On the first of January, 1861, Mr. J. CREHAN, conductor of the evening express train between Boston and Springfield, completed nineteen years of service for the Western Railroad Corporation. Bitterly upon that service when a boy of twenty, he has passed through the several grades of promotion to taking charge of a New York express train. Always faithful to the trust confided to him, always anxious for the safety of his passengers, during the many years of his conductorship, we believe that not one of the many hundreds of thousands of persons carried upon his trains has lost his life. Exposed to the accidents and incidents of railroad life, it is seldom that a man continues in such service so long. Mr. Parker and Mr. Adams, we believe, are the only two conductors upon the Western railroad who have served longer than Mr. Crehan. The latter is seldom absent from his post, and we trust it may be a long time before the traveling public will miss him on the iron road.

Governor Andrew's Inaugural Address.

Governor Andrew was inaugurated on Saturday, when he delivered his message to the Legislature. It commences with recommendations to pay our vows of obedience to the Great Law-giver of the universe, to adore his bountiful goodness and to meet the duties, and if need be, the dangers of the future with lofty and triumphant cheer, and follows with the declaration that "In a spirit and with the purpose of justice towards all other people and States, our immediate and official obligations are mainly due to that ancient and beloved Commonwealth in whose service we are assembled."

A detailed exhibit of the financial condition of the State is given, the same having been comprehended in the Valedictory address of Gov. Banks.

THE STATE VALUATION. The address reviews the facts and figures arrived at by the Valuation Committee, and dismisses the subject with a recommendation to the General Court to provide some less expensive and cumbersome method for ascertaining the valuation of the State—the details of such a plan to be presented hereafter if deemed necessary.

THE MILITIA. Whole number of enrolled militia is 155,389 men. Active militia, 5,592. He inquires whether the dormant militia, or some considerable portion of it, ought not, in conformity with the theory of the institution itself, to be placed on a footing of activity—to avert the creation of standing armies, and to enable the State, without inconvenient delay, to do her share in any exigency of public danger.

AGRICULTURE. Some general remarks are made upon the prosperous agricultural condition of the State.

BANKS AND BANKING. The Governor recommends caution in legislation upon banking matters. He commends to the attention of the legislature to the report of the Banking Commissioners, especially to the suggestions therein concerning an increase of specie in the banks, but recommends nothing as necessary to be done.

THE USURY LAWS. He suggests the usefulness of a statute exempting bills of exchange and promissory notes, not having more than twelve months to run, from the operation of the usury laws, the experiment having been tried satisfactorily in England.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES. Attention is directed to existing defects in laying and collecting assessments by these institutions—also to the subject of exercising control over the form of the policies issued by them.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. He promises these institutions the diligent supervision of the Executive during the year, commends them to the Legislature, and says he should be glad if the list could be enlarged by adding one for the cure of leucorrhea.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The abolition of capital punishment is recommended.

PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS. The setting apart of a suitable portion of the Back Bay Lands for the accommodation and collection of institutions devoted to practical branches of art and science is recommended.

BOSTON HARBOR AND BACK BAY. The importance of preserving the harbor from injury is suggested, and also the question of securing the preservation of a full basin in the Back Bay—the latter being subject referred from the last to the present Legislature.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Consideration is invoked of an anomaly in our law by which divorces create husbands who have no wives, and wives who have no husbands. It is a creature and a relic of an ecclesiastical law.

THE CAPE CANAL. An additional appropriation is required to cover past and provide for future expenses of locating the line of the canal. The immediate completion of the examination into the feasibility of the undertaking is recommended.

THE PROVINCIAL STATUTES. He recommends the printing, by the State, of the statutes enacted between the time of the union of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts in 1601; and that of the adoption of the Federal Constitution of 1780. An edition of 2,500 copies of two octavo volumes would cost not more than \$10,000.

THE TWO YEARS AMENDMENT. The address suggests the propriety of submitting this amendment to the people of the State again. The whole number of votes cast on it was only 86,57; while a full vote is about 180,000. In lieu thereof it suggests that a residence should be required by statute, within every congressional district in which a right of vote may be claimed, for six months next preceding the election.

THE GENERAL STATUTES. The Legislature is recommended to refrain from unnecessary alterations in the General Statutes, and the work, as now completed, is highly commended.

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA. An appropriation is recommended, to cover the expense of a writ of Error, in the event of an adverse decision in the Virginia Court of Appeals, on a case brought by a citizen of Massachusetts to recover indemnity for a vessel forfeited under an act of Virginia thought to be unconstitutional.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Governor briefly but emphatically favors the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The Governor makes a lengthy argument in favor of our personal liberty bill, taking opposite ground from the views of Governor Banks. He intimates that if the bill is wrong in any point it should be amended, but after a careful examination by several legislatures and committees, consisting of men well versed in law, it is hardly possible that the bill is unconstitutional. He says—

"Suggestions are sometimes urged that great concessions should be made as a matter of comity between States. But I do not understand that any State demands, or that any State can consent to the rendition of free persons into slavery. This whole matter, however, involves no question of comity, or interstate politics. It is a naked question of right between private persons, and of duty between the Commonwealth and its subjects. And all such rights can be protected by preserving a logical consistency, and not assigning to the certificate of a Commissioner a character to which it does not even pretend, viz: that of a record of a judgement settling the conflicting rights and titles of contending parties."

The Governor closes with an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the country in this hour of her trial.

"Upon this issue, over the heads of all mere politicians and partisans, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I appeal directly to the warm hearts and clear heads of the great masses of the people. The men who own and till the soil, who drive the mills, and hammer out their own iron and leather on their own anvils and lapstones, and they who, whether in the city or the country, reap the rewards of enterprising industry and skill in the varied pursuits of business, are honest, intelligent, patriotic, independent and brave. They know that simple defeat in an election is no cause for the disruption of a government. They know that those who declare that they will not live peacefully within the Union, do not mean to live peacefully out of it. They know that the people of all sections have a right which they intend to maintain, of free access from the interior to both oceans, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and of the free use of all the lakes and rivers, and highways of commerce, North, South, East and West."

They know that the Union means Peace, and unfettered intercourse from sea to sea and from shore to shore; that it secures us all against the unfriendly presence or possible dictation of any foreign power, and commands respect for our flag and security for our trade. And they do not intend, nor will they ever consent, to be excluded from these rights which they have so long enjoyed, nor to abandon the prospect of the benefits which humanity claims for itself by means of their continual enjoyment in the future.

Neither will they consent that the continent shall be overrun by the victims of remorseless cupidity, and the elements of civil danger increased by the barbarizing influences which accompany the African slave trade. Inspired by the same ideas and emotions, we commend the fraternalization of Jackson, and Webster on another great occasion of public danger, the people of Massachusetts, confiding in the patriotism of their brethren in other States, accept this issue, and respond in the words of Jackson, "THE FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

ABOLITIONIST MOBBED.—The Springfield Republican says that Charles D. Burleigh, a rabid abolitionist, delivered a political address at a school house in West Farms, Westfield, Thursday evening last week, and uttered sentiments so offensive that a mob gathered and broke up the meeting, and celebrated their triumph by making a bonfire of the school house and its contents.

MAJOR ANDERSON is said to have written to the War Department that Fort Sumter is in every way tenable; that (although one of the easterners evidently leaks, and admits salt water enough to make the contents brackish) there will be no want of water or food; that by husbanding their fuel they can cook their provision, and, in short, that they can defend themselves in their stronghold.

THE RESULT.—The Legislature of Georgia has been in session several weeks, putting the State on a war footing, and the result is the taxes are increased 50 per cent.—a pleasant prospect at the very moment that all the operations of trade and business are suspended, and the people by thousands are thrown out of employment.

PREFERRING HOT WATER FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—It is said that a certain Southern gentleman having been asked if he should want a supply of ice during the coming season, replied indignantly in the negative, declaring that the men of the South would drink boiling hot water upon the Fourth of July before they would receive or use any of the free soil ice of the States of the North.

BOY KILLED.—The Concord Patriot reports that at Fisherville, John Young, a son of Mrs. Mary Hart aged fourteen years, while adjusting some of the machinery in the card room of the Penacook Mill, was caught by the belt and carried around the shaft about 250 times before he could be extricated. He was killed, his whole body being terribly mangled.

LOVE POWDER IN SOUP.—Moritz Menesohn boarded at the house of Isaac Biggs, in Race street, Philadelphia, and on Sunday testified his affections for his fellow-boarders by putting love-powders into the soup. Ten of them were seized with sudden sickness, and Moritz was seized by a policeman.

POWER OF A WOMAN'S EYE.—A good old Methodist preacher—long since removed from this scene of temptation—in relating his "experience," said, "woman's eye was once so powerful as to draw him thirteen miles over a rough country road in winter, simply for her to tell him that she wouldn't marry him."

NEW COTTON MOVEMENT.—The Bombay Gazette of Nov. 27th, says: The cotton merchants in England will be glad to hear that the Nizam's government has ceased to use all the raw cotton producing countries, including Behar, on the left bank of the Godavary.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Governor Hicks of Maryland has issued an address to the people of his State, taking Jacksonian ground against the secessionists, and declining to call a convention.

Lucius Woodruff, a wealthy citizen of Northampton, N. C., has been murdered by his slaves under horrible tortures. The negroes have been arrested. There are rumors that abolitionists are at the bottom of the crime.

DEATH FROM HYPOPHORIA.—George Tappan, Jr., of Boston died on Sunday night from the bite of a little dog about three months ago. The dog was not supposed to be mad at the time.

DISHONEST LOVER.—Miss Sarah Johnson is under arrest in Detroit, on a charge of stealing five dollars from one lover to pay the minister for marrying her to another.

IMMIGRATION FOR 1860.—There arrived at the port of New York, during the past year, 103,621 immigrants—a large increase over the two years immediately preceding.

SNOT.—G. J. McMurray, one of the editors of the Clayton, (Ala.) Banner, and a young lawyer of promise, was shot dead by Augustus DuBose, near Eufaula, on the 21st ult.

Austria has just issued bank notes of the value of four cents each.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, January 10, 1861.

At this moment the Athens of America is dull—dull as a brick, as Obediah Dickens would say. Not that she is short of Yankee Notions or oratorical eloquence, but because Yankee Notions won't sell, and oratorical eloquence is not in demand. Edward Everett, our modern Demosthenes is silent, though the Union is in danger, and he who with words of heavenly fire sought to redeem the hallowed ground of Mount Vernon from the avarice of its owner, lifts not up his voice to save his country. His defeat in an unequal race for the Vice Presidency of the United States put out the patriotic fire which previously burned in his bosom? His disappointment so darkened his face that he has no desire to dispel the gloom which hangs over the nation? The country pauses for a reply. Since Wendell Phillips was mobbed on a Sunday, the Union-savers of this city have seemed to be content, being satisfied, no doubt that whatever dirty business they may do to satisfy Southern fire-eaters, it will not stop them in their mad career, or induce them to purchase Boston goods till they are starved to it. A continuation of Southern secession will soon make all Boston, as well as all the North a unit for Republicanism. The Boston Herald, a rabid Douglas organ, comes out strong for Old Abe and his policy; the Post is very mild in its denunciations of the incoming administration, and even that unsatisfactory sheet, the Courier, now and then admits that a change in the Government will be a healthy reform. It is surprising what a chord of patriotism the action of Major Anderson has touched in the hearts of the people. On no occasion, whether at a lecture, at the theatre, or in a week-day religious meeting, can his name be mentioned without calling forth a burst of applause. By the way, a Union play is drawing large houses at the Howard Athenaeum. It is entitled "Ixion in Boston," in which the fabled gods of the ancients fraternize with mortals, and while Ixion carries the olive branch of peace, Tantulus, a red-nosed, ruddy fellow, plays the part of secessionism. There are but one or two scenes of real merit in the play, and were it not for present national disturbances, it would prove a failure. The closing tableau is beautiful. The Goddess of Liberty is seen sitting in the sky, surrounded by a halo of brilliant colors, holding the American flag over the form of Washington, while from the South and North, South Carolina and Massachusetts, (two beautiful females) approach each other, the first crowned with palmetto branches, and the latter bearing the shield of the State. They meet in front of Washington, who clasps their hands together, and then a crimson light bursts from the sky, the goddess of Liberty waves over them the stars and stripes, and Ixion appears to declare the Union saved. The effect is electrical upon the audience, and the thunders of applause which follow shake the building to its foundation.

The General Court has not fairly got under way. The several committees were announced on Tuesday, and nothing will be done for a week or more save the introduction of petitions, orders and resolves. When the committees begin to report, the real work of the session will commence. There was an impression upon certain presiding officers to measure pressure upon the committees. That of railways and canals, was eagerly sought for by several members who appreciate the perquisites of that position. Mr. Shaw expected to be chairman of the Senate committee; so did Mr. Kimbrey, but Mr. Shaw was left off altogether, and Mr. Kimbrey was placed second on the list. The distribution of \$100 bills to members on that committee is a great inducement for some legislators to serve thereon. The Personal Liberty bill is already before the House. A resolution to ask the Supreme Court for its opinion as to its constitutionality has been tabled by a decided majority. The friends of the bill will make a firm stand against its repeal, while many, who a month ago were favorable to its repeal, are now wavering. Its fate is exceedingly doubtful. Alving, its champion, is a man of great energy, and the friends of the bill, including Phillips, Garrison, and others, have been distributed among members. Legislation will not be so extensive or varied as last year, but there are several weighty subjects which will consume much time. From appearances both branches contain a strong conservative element, if age and gray hairs are an indication of conservatism. The Senate is certainly an older body than that of last winter, being composed almost entirely of men of large experience and mature life. There are but two or three young men at the house. In future letters I shall draw a few portraits of distinguished characters in the legislature.

THE REACTION.—A mass meeting of Union men was held in Baltimore, on Thursday, at which ten thousand men were present. Mon. Reverdy Johnson made speeches. This is but the beginning of the reactionary spirit that will show itself in the slave states as soon as the "Union-loving, law-abiding men" of that section are sure of protection from the lawless mob, at the hands of the government.

MR. LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Senator Cameron returns from Springfield fully satisfied that Mr. Lincoln is the man for the times. He represents him as bold and determined in opposition to secession, and expresses great admiration for his ability and firmness.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL states that a child three years of age, the son of Mr. George W. Paine, was burned so severely on Monday that he died on Tuesday morning. While playing with his toys near the stove, his apron came in contact with the fire, and the whole surface of his body was burned.

RELIEF IN DEATH.—Sherwood A. Miller, a boy ten and a half years old, died in Wallingford, Ct., Dec. 26. For seven years he has averaged an attack of epilepsy once every two hours. He has sometimes had one hundred fits in twelve hours! Death must have been a great relief to him.

BEGINNING TO PAUSE.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"The truth is, secession is beginning to be looked upon as a summary act for emancipating our slaves, and it really is, and men are beginning to pause and consider."

PENBERTON MILL GOING AGAIN.—The Penberton mill at Lawrence, rebuilt on the original site, commenced running last week, employing about one thousand operatives.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Police.—Seva Brown of Palmer, was tried and convicted before Justice Allen on Thursday last, of an assault on Otis S. Shepard, and paid a fine of \$2 and costs, amounting in all to \$10 15.

DONATION VISIT.—A large number of the friends of Rev. S. G. Smith paid him a visit on Wednesday evening, and left with him substantial tokens of their friendship and affection to the value of sixty-five dollars.

OFF THE TRACK.—A freight train on the New London and Palmer Railroad ran off the track at South Coventry, a few days since, from a misplaced switch. No person was hurt, but the locomotive suffered \$1000 damage.

THE MINISTERS of the Sturbridge Baptist Association held their quarterly conference with Rev. S. G. Smith, in this village on Tuesday last. A prayer meeting in the afternoon, and a sermon in the evening by Rev. Mr. Curtis, closed the exercises.

THREE RIVERS.—The friends of Rev. E. H. Watrous will give him a donation visit on Wednesday evening, January 23.—The ordinance of baptism was administered to one person on the first Sabbath in December, and to two persons on the first Sunday of January, by Rev. Mr. Watrous.

PALMER IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Solomon R. Lawrence, representative from Palmer, is on the committee on county estimates; G. M. Fisk, from the Eastern Hampden senatorial district, is on the joint standing committee on Public Charitable Institutions, and chairman of the Senate committee on Printing. Master Charles B. Fisk, of Palmer, is page in the Senate.

AN OTTER CAUGHT.—A few days ago Russell Akers of Monson, shot an otter in Holbrook & Bidwell's pond, which measured 3 1-2 feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and weighed 16 pounds. Col. Knox purchased him and sent him to Mr. Flint, secretary of the board of agriculture, to be placed in the museum in the basement of the state house.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Owen McQuit, formerly of Ware, but latterly of Rockville, Ct., returned there about a fortnight since to attend his father's funeral. A day or two after he returned to Connecticut, and at Stafford, being out of the necessary funds, he went in search of his sister for more money. The same night he was found standing in about two feet of water, leaning against a bank and frozen to death. His corpse was returned to Ware, and his funeral occurred on Sunday.

SHE SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.—Mrs. Lovisa E. Shaw, and industrious and worthy woman of Ware, requests us to insert the following advertisement, and to give her the full benefit of our columns, we insert it among our "localities." We learn that she has supported herself for nearly a year, while her drunken husband has conducted himself worse than a brute.

I left my bed and board? You never had a bed. As for board I have not cost you a cent for nearly a year past. Left you? I remain where I have been for the past year. The cause is, you have starved your family and spent your money in rum holes and negro scrapes. Do not fear my getting you in debt. Where shall I find one you do not owe?

WARE SAVINGS BANK.—From the 21st annual report of the Ware Savings Bank we gather the following statistics: Amount of deposits Jan. 1st, 1861, \$331,435 73—an increase of \$69,365 68 during the year. The number of depositors is 1561. Amount of surplus interest Jan. 1, \$49 65. An extra dividend was made July 4, 1860, amounting to about 7 per cent. for the last five years. Amount of cash on hand was \$18,298 59. A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. was declared for the last six months. Otis Lane Esq., continues to hold the office of secretary and treasurer.

DEATHS IN WARE.—Rev. Mr. Perkins furnishes us the following statistics of deaths in Ware for the year 1860.

There has been but 18 deaths in this Parish during the past year. The Parish includes nearly one third of the inhabitants of the town. In the whole town there has been but 80 deaths. Of the 18 who have died 6 have been infants. The other 12 have reached an average of 72 1/2 years.

The average age of 16 persons who have died in this Parish during the last 14 months, being all who have died except the above named 6 infants, has been 72 1/2. All who have died in the Parish above the age of 12 years for the last three years have reached an average age of more than 67 years.

SLEIGH RIDES.—The sleighing is excellent, and the people of this vicinity seem to be bent on enjoying it to the full extent. Every pleasant day our streets are filled with sleighing parties, all bound to have a good time of it. On Tuesday Mr. Shaw of the Antique House provided for a party of thirteen couples, and on Wednesday for twenty-eight couples from Monson, and a small party from Enfield. Mine host of the Nassovano also came in for a good share of custom on Wednesday, having to provide dinner for a party of twenty-six couples from Stafford, carrying a banner inscribed "Mechanic's sleighride, Stafford." Twenty-two couples from Wilbraham also came in and were "taken in and done for" in the "hip-top style," which our Palmer landlords understand so well. While these parties were enjoying themselves, another of about twenty couples, from Belchertown drove up, but our hotel accommodations were taxed to the utmost, and our landlords with tears in their eyes, were compelled to cry, "hold, enough," "deliver us from our friends," and the Belchertown party had to go to Monson, or go back supperless, and to Monson they went. We also learn that a party of nearly one hundred from Southbridge were entered for in sumptuous style on Wednesday by the proprietors at Herring's Hotel in Brimfield.

Major Anderson informs the government that he has everything needed for a long siege.

TO BE HUNG.—Alexander Desmarreau, the young Frenchman, who lies in Springfield jail under sentence of death for the murder of a little girl at Chicopee in the autumn of 1858, is ordered to be hung on Friday, March 29th, a warrant to that effect having been issued by Governor Banks after leaving the executive chair. Should friends of the young man petition Governor Andrew for executive clemency, we have no doubt that he will commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. There has never been but one execution in Hampden county which was that of William Shaw, who was hung Dec. 12, 1768, nearly a hundred years ago.

A LONG WALK TO PAY A BET.—To stick to a promise made by Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Edward Payson Weston, of Hartford, is going to walk from Boston to Washington. The distance is 470 miles, and the contract makes it incumbent on Mr. Weston to perform the journey in ten days, and his arrival at the inauguration. He will leave the State House, in Boston, at noon on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk 47 miles a day until he reaches the Capitol. A man is to accompany him in a carriage to see that he fulfills his agreement.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.—Mr. D. Clifford of New Orleans invited a party at his house, Christmas eve, and while everything was going on pleasantly he stepped into a side room and there caught his wife in *flagrante delicto* with one of the guests. In his horror and excitement he called a policeman and the man was arrested; but the justice discharged him and reprimanded the officer for making the arrest without a warrant. Clifford has now turned his wife adrift and thinks he will give no more Christmas parties.

NO STARVATION AND ANARCHY AT THE NORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes that—"The Disunionists are waiting every day to hear news of riots and bloodshed in Philadelphia, New York and Boston; but, like many other of their predictions, this is destined to a dismal failure. All our letters from the free States indicate that there is less suffering and fewer people out of employment than usual."

HOUSE AND WOMAN BURNED.—The Gleaner of the 27th contains an account of a fire which occurred in that city on the night previous, by which the dwelling house of James McCarty was burned to the ground. Among the ruins were discovered, the next morning, the charred remains of his wife. Suspicious of foul play were at once aroused against McCarty.

HANGED.—Henry Alder was hung in Waterville recently for murder. He unwillingly shot a farmer at the instance of his wife, she threatening to abandon him unless he performed the deed. He died happily ignorant of her heartless scheme to free herself of his companionship, and in the full comfort of the gospel.

SHIPS OF WAR.—The only vessels at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at this time are the frigate St. Lawrence, and the sloops of war Jamestown and Pawnee. The three could be got ready for sea in a very short time. The St. Lawrence carries heavy and effective armament, while the others carry but few guns. Orders are hourly expected to get these vessels ready for service.

ESCAPE OF A TRAITOR.—A cabinet meeting was held on Monday at which Senator Toombs was charged with treason, in sending a dispatch to the Georgian authorities, advising them to seize the forts. He escaped punishment by only one vote. If the President would order the hanging of all such traitors as Toombs, secession would not flourish out of South Carolina.

MRS. ANDERSON.—Mrs. Major Anderson is spending the winter at the Brevoort House in New York, and on New Years day hundreds of leading citizens, irrespective of party, called upon her to testify their sympathy with her husband and their approbation of his conduct. Mrs. Anderson was too unwell to receive calls, however, but during the afternoon visited Mrs. Colonel Scott.

POORLY PAID TEACHERS.—The people of Lower Canada must have a very mean opinion of the benefits of education. According to the Superintendent of Education, the highest salary paid to a graduate of their normal schools, for teaching, is only \$600, and only one gets that sum. There are receiving salaries of \$400, \$300, \$200, and some as low as \$80 per year, with board.

THE FIRST HOUSEBUILDER.—In a small village of Illinois, may be seen, daily, taking his morning walk, a jolly old Frenchman, who prides himself upon having built the first house upon the spot where Chicago now stands, with her 111,000 inhabitants.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. INGRAM.—The Rev. Dr. Ingraham, of Hollis Springs, Miss., did not come to his death while firing a cannon in honor of South Carolina, but from the accidental discharge of a pistol, which dropped out of a wrapper in the vestry of his church. Some telegraph reporter is responsible for the mistake.

MR. SEWARD AND THE CABINET.—The Albany Evening Journal of Wednesday announces by authority that Mr. Seward has accepted the State Department in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

KILLED HIS FATHER.—A few days ago, John Stonaker, near intoxicated, fired at his wife at her residence near Antigua, Ala., but failing to hit her, he drew a knife, and was in the act of drawing it across her throat, when his son, a lad of 14, picked up a gun and fired at his father, killing him on the spot.

NO AGREEMENT.—A prominent member of the House Committee of thirty-three states that it is not possible that this Committee can accomplish any good for the country and nothing need be anticipated from the flattering rumors circulated to raise false hopes.

TRIPLETS.—A Mrs. Lewis, of White Rock, R. I., on Monday last, gave birth to three children—two girls and one boy. The combined weight of the triplets was twenty-nine pounds.

particulars, terms, &c., by addressing
LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers.
 n17 2m 224 Second st., Philadelphia.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
 and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds. Doors
 Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of job
 being done to order. Palmer, April 29, 1859. - 71.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861

STRIPED JARVES.—The Buffalo Express says it is fast becoming fashionable, in that city, for ladies to wear the balmoral without any dress over it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

production of an order for newspapers and several resolves authorizing an appropriation for the relief of the suffering poor of South Carolina. The first was defeated, and action on the latter was indefinitely postponed when it reached the Senate. It was intended as

TEXAS.—The National Intelligencer has intelligence which indicates the prevalence of strong Union sentiment in Texas. Cockades are not so numerous as heretofore.

TURNED OFF.—The South Carolina Railroad has turned off two hundred men, for want of the means to keep them employed.

tions in the different towns. Mr. Reynolds has already been instrumental in forming similar associations in more than one hundred and fifty towns and cities of this Commonwealth. He will visit other towns in this vicinity for the same purpose.

result of that reflection is that the first business taken up was the bill appropriating \$300,000 for arming the State, and there is a general desire to make the appropriation at least one million.

An Emblem.
A little brown seed,
Very ugly indeed,
Lay asleep in the cold wet ground,
And the black leaves blew,
And the dead leaves flew
To the earth with a rustling sound.

And all winter long
The tender seedling
Sounded dimly o'er its bed,
But the slumbering seed
Gave it no more heed
Than if it were utterly dead.
But the April came,
And the winds grew tame;
The heavens made room to the earth;
One stray sunbeam
Broke through the dream
Of the seed, in its lowly death.
It started at first,
Then finally burst
Its fetters in grateful glee;
And upward grew,
Till it saw the blue
Of heaven's immensity.
I am like that seed—
As ugly, indeed,
Unable to feel or see;
Life's black wings blow
Its clouds hang low
But Thou art the sun to me!

DEFENDING HIS WIFE.—Can any sane individual question the right of a man to defend his own wife, after reading the subjoined eloquent appeal of an Arkansas lawyer?
"I say, gentlemen of the jury, that while I live I will preach the doctrine that a man has a right to defend his own wife! It shall be the first lesson I give my children in the morning, and my last words when sinking into the natural return of repose, that a man has a right to defend his own wife! When I shall have done defending rasels in court, and am drawing up my feet in a dying bed, my last words shall be, a man has a right to defend his own wife! and in my last will and testament I will not declare that my mortal remains shall be given to earth or fire; but I will direct my executors to have my eulogies covering removed and stretched over a drum head, and a drummer shall be pensioned to tap! tap! tap! tap! from morning till night, that a man has a right to defend his own wife!"

THE UNFINISHED CAPITOL.—Strangers look at the magnificent building in which the two Houses of Congress are assembled, and while admiring it, are told that all appropriations for completing it are withheld on account of the political troubles. Capt. Franklin, an officer of the army, who has charge of the work for the extension of the Capitol, decries of getting an appropriation until some further adjustment has been reached.

SOUTHERN GRIT.—Major Jack Downing remarked to General Jackson, during the troubles in South Carolina thirty years ago, that he had always observed that persons who had a great deal to say about shedding the last drop of their blood, were amazingly particular about the first.

Worldly happiness.—A glittering, false diamond, placed on the top of a smooth, greased pole, which all try to climb and secure.

An editor down South reports himself son-struck, and says he is recovering, though the blow was a heavy one—an eleven pounder!

COINCIDENCE.—It is a coincidence not a little singular, that a nephew of Major Anderson the commander of Fort Moultrie, is a classmate and chum of Mr Lincoln's son at Harvard college.

POOR CREDIT.—South Carolina bonds have been hawked about New York, offered as low as twenty cents on the dollar, during the past week, but could find no purchasers.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer of Michigan, is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$135,000. He has absconded.

READ! READ!

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We offer our entire Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETINGS,

CROCKERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

TRUNKS,

FEATHERS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

AT COST! AT COST!

Our object is to reduce our

Stock, and customers may

rely upon such

BARGAINS

as never before have been

offered in this town.

500 Pieces of the best makes

Merriam, Manchester,

Amoskeag, Wamsutta,

Pacific, Coeheelo,

Sprague, Damrell,

Schwabe and English

Prints at 9 cents per yard.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Bleached and Brown Cottons,

Flannels, Tickings,

Demins, Stripes,

Ginghams, Crashes,

Bed Spreads, Table Covers,

Linen, Bed Blankets,

Drillings, Marcella,

Ladies' Cloths, Cloaks,

Shawls, Cloths,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

AT REMUNERABLE PRICES.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And attend this Great Sale.

R. M. CROSS & CO.,

Nos. 1 and 2 Strong's Block,

Palmer, Mass.

Palmer, 1860.

A Novelty in the Art World!
PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—
Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium.
The American Photographic Porcelain Company, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured the novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for
MINIATURE LIKENESSES OF PERSONS ON CHINA.

Presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattainable quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.
As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity, the Company is enabled to execute with perfect accuracy and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior Porcelain Goods, manufactured by their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and are consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford persons in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA, to make the following proposition to

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by Five Dollars, will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and Ten Dollars, they will receive in return a Pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on Porcelain in equal numbers, varying in price Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to "Manager American Photographic Porcelain Company,"
224 3/4
781 Broadway, New York.

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—250 PAGES and 130 Engravings.—Price only 25 cts. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret forces of both sexes of all ages, sexual debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary imaginations, blushing, defective memory, indigestion and loss of sleep, and all the various infirmities of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and unmarried, and a warning to those who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are, nervousness, paleness, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing of the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's New Paris and London Treatise.

We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in visiting the European Hospitals, and availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons of the Continent. Those who place themselves under our care will have the full benefit of the many new and efficacious remedies which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the most successful results, as we have successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our peculiar department of professional practice for the past 25 years.

FEMALE PERIODICAL PILLS.—Ladies who wish for Medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect a speedy cure, if they have had results, will use none but Dr. McLean's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed, is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations, (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box, though always safe and healthy so gentle, yet so active in their use.

Price \$1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States.

THE "ELECTRO-GALVANIC PROTECTIVE."—For married ladies whose health will not admit, or who have no desire to increase their family, may be obtained as above. It is perfectly safe, and has been extensively used during the last 8 years. Price reduced to \$10.

Attendance during the last morning till 9 o'clock, and on Sunday from 11 till 3 p. m.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms to our care with the correspondence strictly confidential.

Dr. L's office is still located as established, under the name of Dr. La Croix, at No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's SAPONIFIER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner.

Will make hard water clean, remove ink from your type, grease from kitchen utensils, &c. One box costs 25 cts.

4 to 4 1/2 lbs. refuse grease, usually given away, at about 1/2 cent 4/ lb, say 20-45 cts. Forty-five cents, therefore, is the cost of a barrel of FIRST RATE SOAP.

Receipt for making different kinds of Soap, sent free by addressing Dept. of Company.

LEWIS, JAMES & Co., Philadelphia.

The Saponifier can be had of any respectable stockkeeper in the country.

For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer.

Boston Ornamental Iron Works.

No. 13, WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

The undersigned offer for sale a large variety of GARDEN DECORATIONS, VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, SUMMER HOUSES, TRELLISES, ARBORS, SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.

Also, every description of Iron Furniture, Folding Bedssteads, Hot, Cold and Umbrella Stands, &c.

Especially attention is given to the manufacture of IRON FENCES.

For enclosing Cemetery Lots, Churches, Public Squares, Private Dwellings, &c.

The undersigned is the only Manufacturing Establishment in this City, and is located in the

Foundry in Boston.

The assortment is by far the largest, while the Iron Railings are unequalled in regard to STYLE, PRICE and WORKMANSHIP. Catalogues sent per mail on receipt of three stamps.

June 30, 1860. CHAS. BROTHERS & Co.

DAVID F. MCHILVREY & Co.,

Successors to Brodhead & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 53 and 55 Tremont Street Boston.

All kinds of Merchandise solicited for Sale as above.

STATIONERY!

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale at the P. O. in Palmer, a superior assortment of WRITING PAPER, consisting of

LADY'S NOTE, COMMERCIAL NOTE, LETTER, BILL, CAP AND BILLET PAPER.

ENVELOPES, to correspond with the different styles of paper, costing from \$1.50 to \$4 per 1000.

DIARIES FOR 1861, especially calculated for ladies and gentlemen, of 1 to 3 days to a page.

BLANK BOOKS.—Square quarts, long do, long do, Ledger, Tuck Memoranda and Pass Books, &c.

Which will be sold cheap for cash. The patronage of the people of this vicinity is respectfully solicited.

D. GRANGER.

Palmer, Dec. 8, 1860.

Health and its Precursors, or Disease with its Antidotes. Choose between them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.—What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one: drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee, weak tea being preferable; get out some fresh air; you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget that you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.—If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing all dangerous and suspected secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite. These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyance or trouble, from abstracted perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unwholesome. The organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follows, as a natural consequence, clear vision, and a clear head.

In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.—In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel or with acholic and painful secretions, the Pills, over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed-time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.—No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and restore it to a healthy action, and are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bile and Gravel, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Secondary Syphilis, Female Irregularities, Pains, Hemorrhoids, Catarrhs, Gonorrhea, Tumor, Ulcers, Itch, Scabies, Eczema, Skin, Fevers, Rheumatism, Venereal Affections, all kinds, including the most obstinate, and all the diseases of the head, throat, chest, lungs, stomach, bowels, and all the organs of the body.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words, "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering information as to the location of any party or parties who are counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

For the Manufacture of Professor Holloway, 87 Nassau Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 2-ly

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soothing inflammation, will allay all pain and spasms, and regulate the bowels, and it will give rest to the mother, and relief to the child.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP.

OR Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined. This well known Remedy has been used extensively and with great success for DYSPEPSIA, or Impaired and Imperfect Digestion; for the consequent Deterioration of the Blood, and for the following forms of Disease, most of which have their origin in Dyspepsia:

LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, NEURALGIA AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, LANCER AND DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CARICULAS AND BOILS, PILES, SCURVY, AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, CONSTITUTIONAL TENDENCIES, RHEUMATISM, DISTURBANCES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, &c.

ALL COMPLAINTS ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL DEBILITY, AND REQUIRING A TONIC AND ALTERATIVE MEDICINE.

Note.—The failure of TONIC as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and a bad state of the blood, and the consequent diseases caused thereby, have arisen from the want of such a preparation of iron as shall enter the stomach in a PRODIGIOUS state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, and it does so in the only form in which it is possible for iron to enter the circulation. For this reason the PERUVIAN SYRUP is so radically curative of Dyspepsia, which other preparations of iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A. A. HAYES, M. D., of Boston. It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are by far the most powerful and rapid, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible. In the PERUVIAN SYRUP this desideratum is established by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the iron carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Medical Schools.

A. A. HAYES, Answer to the State of Mass. 16 Joynton Street, Boston.

Certificate of Jas. R. CILTON, M. D., of N. York. It is well known that it has been found very difficult to preserve in a PALATABLE form, for a long length of time, compounds of the Protoxide of Iron, and the PERUVIAN SYRUP is a remedy which has accomplished this desideratum.

JAMES R. CILTON, M. D., Chemist. 93 Prince Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1859.

Certificate from well known Citizens of Boston. The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

Rev. John Pierpont, Peter Harvey, Thomas A. Hester, James C. Hunt, S. H. Kendall, M. H. Samuel May, Thomas C. Moore, Rev. Drs. Whittemore.

Certificate from well known Citizens of N. York. The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been extended to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the attention of the public.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank. Rev. AD STEIN, Editor Christian Advocate & Journal. JOHN G. NELSON, Esq., Editor of the Richmond, 21 John St. Rev. R. CHURCH, Editor New York Chronicle. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Post Master, New York City.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CLERGYMEN. On the efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the benefits they have derived from its use:

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Methodist, Mass.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases. Rev. WALTER HUTTON, Boston, Mass.—Its efficacy in Headache, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, and General Debility. Rev. J. C. LEE, New York, Mass.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

Rev. ARTHUR R. FULLER, Its Efficacy in Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substituted for the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and General Debility. Rev. AGNES T. R. BROWN, Somerville, Mass.—Cure for Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases. Rev. GURDON ROBERTS, Hartford, Conn.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

Rev. SILVANUS CHASE, Boston, Mass.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Exhaustion, and other Diseases. Rev. THOMAS WHITE, Boston, Mass.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Exhaustion, and other Diseases.

Rev. HENRY T. BROWN, Boston, Mass.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Exhaustion, and other Diseases. Rev. J. W. OLNEY, Boston, Mass.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Exhaustion, and other Diseases.

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The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1861.

Winter Comforts.

In our northern latitudes, where snow-capped hills and mountains brush against a stormy sky—where plains and valleys present a trackless waste of frost and ice, our winter season must present a dreary aspect to those reared in more sunny climes. The stern New England Winter is a type of the Arctic regions which to us appears inhospitable. Yet the traveller who muffs himself in the warm furs of the Greenlander, or burrows in the smoky hut of the Esquimaux, tells us that their life is as full of enjoyments as our own. The hand that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, has wisely adopted creature comforts to every part of the habitable globe.

At this moment there is not a happier, or more contented people than those of New England. The colder the atmosphere, the bleaker the sky, the warmer and pleasanter the fire-side at home. Having gathered in the harvest of the year, the winter is spent in enjoying the luxuries which they contribute, and the comforts which indoor and outdoor life furnish. The long evenings are spent in many ways suited to the season. The lecture, the festival, singing school and social party go to make up a variety of amusements and recreations. In cities the opera and theatre flourish, while in country villages dancing parties and debating clubs receive an interesting attention. The sleigh ride is another institution, without which a northern winter loses half its charms. Who cannot picture in imagination, when his eyes are not witnesses of the fact, a long procession of horses and sleighs, hurrying over the hills and along the plains, the crisp air pierced with the jingle of bells and the merry laugh of a score or two of happy hearts? Then there is the skating party of young boys, and latterly girls, who skim over the frozen water as if impelled by the wings of a bird. Freezing air has no terrors for these. Give them an icy truck and polished irons, and they care not for wind or weather. Even the young school boy, who has not arrived at skating age finds his enjoyment in a sled and hill slide. To him the art of guiding his "Reindeer" or "Jehu" down the glassy track is more to be proud of than the mastery of his P's and Q's in the spelling book or primer. But not least among winter comforts are those which cluster around the family at home. The storm may howl without, the wind may roar over the chimney top, the frost gather in snowy flakes in the atmosphere—even in the humblest cottage there is cheer by its fireside. No pleasanter scene can be witnessed than that of the family circle gathered at evening in its accustomed place. They hear the sound of the elements without, while their hearts overflow with the warm gushings of home comforts and home affections. The book, the periodical, the newspaper come in to contribute their sweets, gathered from the four quarters of the teeming world, yielding more pleasures than can be found in gilded palaces. Those who imagine there are no comforts or pleasures amid the cold of a northern winter, have but to visit the warm firesides and comfortable cottages in our villages, and rural neighborhoods to be convinced of their error. There may be a pleasure in wandering among orange groves and tropical flowers at this season of the year, but those who have once tasted the enjoyments of a New England winter will not willingly exchange them for spicy odors or balmy breezes of a southern clime.

"Let winter come! let polar spirits sweep
The darkening world and tempest trouble deep!
Thy boundless snows the withered earth deform,
And the dim sun scarce waders thro' the storm
Yet shall the smile of solid love repay
With mental light the melancholy day;
And when his short and sullen noon is o'er,
The ice-chained waters slumbering on the shore,
How bright the fogs in his little hall,
Blaze on the hearth, and warm the pictured wall."

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.—Mr. Clemens, a Democrat from Western Virginia, made a spirited and patriotic speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, in which he said that Secession would be the death-knell of slavery, and that the real object of the movement was to open the African slave-trade, while its result would be to subjugate Virginia to the dominion of the Cotton States. He declared that there was yet a gallant band of Union men in the South who would not be tamely crushed by traitors. His remarks caused much sensation and some uproar on the Southern side of the House.

DOES NOT WORK WELL.—The secession movement does not work well in Alabama. The delegates from the Northern part of the State refuse to sign the ordinance unless the time proposed for secession is postponed until the 4th of March. The Alabama Senators, therefore have been notified by the President of the Convention, not to vacate their seats until they are further advised.

AN ORDER FROM A SECESSIONIST.—Senator Davis of Mississippi, a red-hot secessionist, has sent an order to a dry goods firm in Boston for a cloak pattern for his wife. The honorable Senator, it would seem, is no advocate of non-intercourse with the North, although a strong secessionist.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH is to be completed with all dispatch to California. Brigham Young has taken a contract to build four hundred miles—one hundred and fifty East and two hundred and fifty West from Salt Lake City.

MONUMENTS IN BOSTON.—Elder Pratt, in his lecture on Mormonism, on Sunday, stated that there were at the present time one hundred monuments in that city, mostly foreigners.

GEN. WOOL has come out with another patriotic letter in which he says, to advocate secession is treasonable. Secession is revolution and civil war.

REVERDY JOHNSON asserts that Seward's speech has saved Maryland to the Union.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Boston, January 21, 1861.

THE WAR FEELING.—The State to be Armed—City Police—Disturbances Anticipated—A Bloody Affray—A Short, Sad Story of a Hampden County Couple—One or two other matters.

War! war! war! Talk on the street, talk in hotels, talk in the legislature, is warlike. Everybody seems to be aching for war. If we could only have a terrific battle between the federal and secession forces, relief to the public would be apparent. But the belligerent parties hang fire. They present arms, take aim, cock their muskets, but hesitate to pull the trigger. So we are kept in suspense from day to day, from week to week, anxiously waiting for something to happen. Massachusetts proposes to put herself on a war footing. She has now only about 5000 holiday soldiers, who are not honored for the fields they have won, but admired for their gaudy uniforms and waving plumes. The adjutant general has notified these soldiers to hold themselves in readiness for marching orders. But it is argued that it will not do to take all the military companies away from the State, should they be wanted, hence there is necessity for forming ten or twenty thousand men into new companies to meet the present exigency. A bill allowing the formation of new companies has passed the senate, and is now before the house of representatives. Governor Andrew is accused of drafting the bill, but I have every reason to believe such is not the fact. Mr. Parker of Worcester, has a bill which in some respects is preferable to the other, but the first is now recommended for the second time to the committee on the militia who will report it back again without alteration. The bill proposes that when the present danger to the Union has passed, the new companies shall be disbanded. With this fact confronting those desiring to put on stripes and epaulettes, the volunteers will not be numerous. There is not much fun in enlisting for fight if they can have no sport afterwards.

Boston is again stirred up with a toddy-stick. The Anti-Slavery party held a meeting in Music Hall on Sunday, when Wendell Phillips spoke. Friends of the meeting asked protection of the mayor, but he would promise none; yet he sent a secret force to keep order, and the meeting was not disturbed. To-day and to-morrow the Anti-Slavery society holds its annual meeting, and its members have again solicited protection from the mayor, without any assurance that he will afford it. The Union-saving party threaten a row, and everybody is expecting to witness a mob demonstration. Finding that free speech cannot be protected by the city government, Mr. Whiting, senator from Plymouth county, has introduced an order in the legislature hinting to an alteration of the city charter so as to give the appointing of the police force to the Governor and Council. The order has raised a breeze in the city, and the rowdies threaten to turn the legislature out of the State house should such a bill be passed. The order will have the effect to prevent violence to the anti-slavery meeting if nothing more. A metropolitan police would in many respects be better than the present force. It could not be used to influence elections, and the rum interest could have no hand in appointments. New York is under a metropolitan police, yet that city is not more orderly than Boston.

A bloody affray occurred on Hanover street on Monday evening, in which a drunken sailor cut and stabbed three or four men in a shocking manner. One of the party formerly lived near Palmer, and has relatives in that vicinity. Years ago he came to Boston a virtuous young man, and entered upon a respectable business. He married a farmer's daughter in Hampden county, and the happy pair entered upon life with brilliant prospects. But city life and city associates led him into dissipation, and he fell from a respectable position in society to become the companion of dissolute men. His wife for a long time bore up under the disgrace of a fallen husband, but at length yielded to the force of circumstances, and became one of those unfortunate outcasts who stand at the street corners, seeking to beguile the unwary into ways which lead down to death. Her wretched life found its close in a charitable hospital, and the once virtuous country maiden, known to many who will read this paragraph, now sleeps among the poor of the Potter's field. This is but one in a thousand cases that occur yearly in our cities, and affords another warning to those young men who, not content with a sober industrious life in the country, go to the city and fall into vices which there await them.

Dexter, the Boston sculptor, has placed in Doric Hall, in the State house, the busts of all the Governors of the United States in 1861. They attract considerable attention from visitors to Beacon Hill. The bust of Buchanan is also among them. Taking Governor Banks' bust as a sample, they are all strikingly correct. That of Governor Hicks of Maryland is viewed with much interest. His bust resembles Judge Morris, senior, of Springfield. You would know that he has firmness of character by his thin compressed lips and sharp eye. Gov. Wise of Virginia has a fierce look, his hair lying back over a flat head as though combed with his fingers. You would take him to be a blustering fellow, with many crooked corners in his nature. Gov. Gist of South Carolina makes a dull stupid beast. He has a short dumphy head, thick neck, lymphatic countenance and sleepy eye. You could easily imagine him to be a secessionist. I have not time to describe others.

Senator Carter from Hampden is absent this week on account of the burning of one of the shops of the Chicopee Arms Company, of which he is an owner and superintendent. Mr. Carter is chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, which has many important matters before it. Theodore Parker left by his will two muskets, one a Queen's arm taken from the British by his grandfather at the battle of Lexington, and the other a shot gun used by his grandfather on that occasion—the same to be placed in the Senate Chamber. Gov. Andrew will present the arms to the Senate on Saturday at 11 a. m.

A committee of five left Boston yesterday with a petition to Congress from several thousand persons in this vicinity, asking that the laws be adapted in order to protect the signers are willing to submit to any injustice rather than lose the bigger States. Boston funkiness will do anything, even to licking the dust from the feet of slaveholders, if by that means King Cotton can be satisfied.

Here and There.

While in this country a revolution is going on, having for its end the extension and perpetuity of Slavery, in the Russian Empire twenty millions of Serfs have just been granted their freedom. How striking the contrast! Here a Republican Government, and a country boasting of Universal Freedom, now in the throes of internal convulsions, for no other cause than to hold in bondage more than 3,000,000 of slaves; there under a despotic power, where the will of the Emperor is law, liberty bursts into millions of hearts, and the sound of joy goes up to heaven. Saturday, the 12th was the end of serfdom in Russia. Emancipation was brought about by the Emperor Alexander, who inaugurated the movement in 1857. All previous efforts had been defeated by the nobles, who violently opposed such measures. Serfs were formerly sold in the market, like Southern slaves; families separated, and marriage disregarded. Gradually the system has been weakened till final emancipation is the result. Russian serfdom, however, was not as bad as American slavery. The serf had his rights which the master was bound by law to respect, and he had numerous chances of obtaining his freedom. Yet the system was odious, and has long been considered a relic of barbarism. Europe is now thoroughly exempt from the sin of human slavery, presenting an example worthy of imitation here. And the example will and must be followed. The day is coming when like Europe, America will be free. Secession and revolution may avail to perpetuate the system half a century or two centuries longer; yet the march of civilization, the natural course of events, the unconquerable effects of time, will sweep it from the land. The question can never be stifled, never settled by any compromise or concession.

PORT UNION ATTACKED BY THE SIOUX.—The Secretary of the Indian Office at St. Joseph, Mo., states that an attack was recently made on Port Union by the Sioux Indians, some 250 in number, who killed 25 head of cattle, burned 250 tons of hay, cut adrift two large Mackinaw boats, and destroyed all the out-houses belonging to the fort, together with a large quantity of lumber. Having completed the outside destruction without molestation, they commenced to fire the fort itself, when Mr. Muldrum and the employees of the company, about fifteen in number, fired upon them, killing one Indian, and severely wounding several others, whereupon the marauders drew off. It is feared, however, that they would return and destroy the fort.

NOW AND THEN.—Senator Benjamin of Louisiana was recently engaged, with other distinguished lawyers, in trying a cause arising from the New Almaden controversy. While in San Francisco he was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the course of his speech said: "Those who prate of, and strive to dissolve this glorious confederacy of States, are like those silly savages who let fly their arrows at the sun, in the vain hope of piercing it! And still the sun rolls on, unheeding, in its eternal pathway, shedding light and animation upon all the world."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Every effort will be made to shape the Southern Government as soon as practicable, with a view of presenting a formidable organization before the 4th of March. It is to be called The Confederacy of North America. The present Constitution of the United States will be adopted, with an amendment extending the period of naturalization to twenty-one years. It is intended to be a close corporation throughout.

LATER NEWS FROM THE COTTON STATES.—An officer of the Navy, just in from Key West and Pensacola, who passed through Charleston, and reached Washington on Saturday night, informs us that the people of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, are secretly against secession, but they are controlled by South Carolina politicians, who lead in their councils, and they must, therefore, submit for a time.

FOR WAR.—Meetings of all the military companies in Lowell have been held during the week, to take action in regard to holding themselves in readiness to be mustered into active duty in case their services should be required by the President of the United States. Every company, with the exception of a few individual exceptions, voted to tender their services when wanted.

THE PALMETTO FLAG HISSED AT A THEATRE.—In Chicago, a few nights since, at the theatre, one of the messengers in the envoy of "Prince Furibund" appeared upon the stage with the rattlesnake flag of South Carolina in his hand. A shower of hisses was commenced in every part of the house, and continued until the thing was removed.

"TYLER TOO."—Ex-President Tyler has addressed a letter to the Richmond Whig, expressing his views on the state of the nation. He does not despair of the Union. The hope will linger with him to the last, that there is enough of wisdom and patriotism among us to adjust these difficulties, though he frankly confesses his doubts and fears.

DID NOT ESCAPE.—The four soldiers from Fort Sumter as witnesses in a murder case, on Saturday attempted to escape by jumping out of the Grand Jury room window. On leaving for Fort Sumter, they were placed in a coach, and escorted by a file of State soldiers to the boat.

SLAVERY, according to the message of Governor Letcher of Virginia, is "an institution that ought to be extended and the permanence and prosperity of which ought to be insured."

FOUNDLINGS ADOPTED BY A TOWN.—The town of Auburn has adopted the twin babies which some parties endeavored to leave with the New Gloucester Shakers a few weeks since.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

There is a slim chance for people to show their patriotism in the present crisis. No matter how much they may want to fight they cannot get a chance. The loyal states offer aid to the President, but he does not call for it; they offer to protect the Capitol, but he won't let them. So if any fighting is to become it must be on their own hook.

The ship *Globus*, of Bremen, was burned at sea on the 12th. The passengers, 149 in number, were saved.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama says he is ready to fight. Why don't he pitch in then?

The sum of \$7,850 is saved per annum from the sweepings of the *Happers*' establishment at New York.

The secessionists are going to attack Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, Fla. There will be some picking from their number if they do.

James M. Dooliver, captain of the pilot schooner *Friend*, who took "our own correspondent" safely around Cape Cod last summer, was knocked overboard one day last week, when thirty miles out at sea, and was in the water half an hour before being rescued. A heavy sea was running, and one boat was swamped in attempting the rescue.

Mississippi being bankrupt, and having set herself up as an independent nation, has erected a battery at Vicksburg, with the intention of levying tribute on boats passing up and down the river. The Barbary states did a similar thing, and the American navy knocked their schemes into a cocked hat.

The Palmetto legislature has passed a bill to prevent Northern men from collecting their dues in that state for a year. Chivalrous, but perhaps not politic at a time when Carolina most borrow money, or stop payment altogether.

Ten senators have retired from Congress, being those from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

The French troops in China have seized upon a vast number of curious things, which will be sent to Europe. The strangest thing taken by the allies was Pekin itself.

The fate of the South, should there be war between the two sections of our country, is prefigured in Gray's noble lines:

"The prostrate South to the destroyer yields
Her boasted titles, and her golden fields
With grim delight the brood of winter view
A brighter day, and heaven's azure hue,
Sent the new fragrance of the breathing rose,
And quaff the pendant vintage as it grows."
—The Pennsylvania legislature, which alone has the right to grant divorces in that state, has shown its repugnance to the business by abolishing the committee having such matters in charge.

Massachusetts is a rich state. With her public property she could pay all that she owes, and have a nice balance in her favor of \$8,000,000.

The Springfield *Zouaves* are to escort Mr. Lincoln to Washington. They are but 60 strong, and we wish they were 6000.

There are 600 regular troops at Governor's Island, New York, who could be sent to Washington by sea, if Maryland should refuse to allow armed men to pass through her territory, and it is threatened that she will so refuse.

Dudley Mann will not go to Europe as a commissioner from South Carolina.

EARTHQUAKE IN MAINE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Gorham, Me., on Saturday morning at 12:45 o'clock. It commenced in a low rumbling sound, then two heavy reports, which were followed by a long rumbling sound, which lasted about two minutes. The windows rattled, and the houses shook, and there was a general commotion among the dishes, men, women, children, cats, dogs, and live stock generally.

A START IN THE SHOE BUSINESS.—Kimball & Robinson will start their steam shoe factory, in Brookfield, next Monday, on full time; and although at somewhat reduced rates of wages, it is gratifying to the operatives, they having no other employment. The proprietors are only able to do this, in these times, by turning out, with the aid of machinery, goods that excel any made by hand.

LITTLE FLORIDA.—Florida cost the United States forty millions of dollars to crush and remove the Seminoles. If that State would refund this trifling dunder, the general government might agree to place Billy Bowlegs and his tribe back again in their native everglades, and say to the belligerent little State—"Go in peace."

THE FORCE OF NEW YORK.—In a single day New York State can bring more men into the field than all the seceding States can muster in a twelvemonth, and the city of New York alone can furnish more money in six hours than those States can hire, beg or steal in six months.

BEHIND TIME, AND A SHASH UP.—An express and a way freight train on Norwich railroad came in collision at Oxford Wednesday afternoon, the latter being behind time. Two or three freight cars and an engine were smashed, but no person hurt.

ABOLITIONISTS REFUSED A HALL.—Susan D. Anthony, Beriah Green, and associates, visited Utica, N. Y., to hold an abolition convention, but were unable to obtain any public hall. There were indications of trouble had a convention been held.

A WALK ON SNOW SHOES.—Col. David Page, a member of the Maine Legislature from Aroostook region, on his way from home to the capital, walked fifteen miles on foot and ten miles on snow shoes, the snow being 24 feet deep, and unbroken.

A SOBER CAPTAIN.—It cannot be denied that the Captain of the Star-of-the-West returned from Charleston a sober man. He got in contact with the bar twice while there, but he did not get "over the bay."

MR. LINCOLN, President elect, is expected to start for Washington about the middle of February. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have tendered him a special train.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Andrew has appointed A. G. Brown, Jr., to be his private secretary, under the recent act of the present Legislature.

TROUBLEBOME.—It is reported that the two States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, which did the most towards electing Mr. Lincoln, have given him the most trouble about offices.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WILBRAHAM.—G. M. Burr of Wilbraham slaughtered a hog 20 months old, on Friday last, that weighed 710 pounds after dressing.

LIBRARY MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Quabok Library Association will be held at Antique Hall on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is required.

DONATION VISIT.—The friends of Rev. Mr. Tollman, pastor of the Methodist church in South Belchertown, met at the parsonage last Tuesday evening, and gladdened his heart with substantial tokens of friendship, to the value of \$60.

WARREN.—The Mountain Division of the Sons of Temperance, and the Quabok Band of Hope held a tea party in Fairbank's Hall, in Warren, on Thursday evening last, having a good time generally. The sleigh ride to Palmer, recently, credited by this paper to Monson, was from Warren.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. William Adams of Boston, an highly interesting lecturer on temperance, will address the citizens of this place on that subject, at the Congregational Vestry, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29th, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are earnestly requested to attend.

MILITARY.—Capt. Wm. H. Bridgman, of the Belchertown Artillery, (the oldest company but one in the state) has resigned. Whereupon the Northampton Courier wickedly suggests as a reason, that Mr. Bridgman is a democrat, and don't wish to fight South Carolina. Don't believe it. If there is any fighting necessary to save the Union, we think Capt. Bridgman will be on hand.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY IN MONSON.—The farmers of Monson have started in the matter of obtaining an agricultural library, and raised \$150 for that purpose. They organized last Monday evening, by electing the following officers: Charles Carpenter, president; Dwight King, vice president; J. B. Williams, secretary; Sherman Converse, treasurer. Mr. John Reynolds, of Concord, who was instrumental in getting this association formed, as well as the one at Palmer, will visit the towns of Belchertown, Ware, Warren and Brimfield, for the same purpose.

FAT CATTLE FOR BRIGHTON.—Seven yokes of fat cattle were sent from Palmer to Brighton market by rail road last Wednesday night, the average weight of which was about 3725 lbs. per yoke. The several weights of the yokes were as follows: Three yokes sent by Col. Isaac King, weighing 4050, 3708, and 3414 lbs.; one yoke by James Gannell, weighing 3550 lbs.; one yoke by Dr. Aaron King, weighing 3808 lbs., and two yokes by Wm. X. Flint of Monson, weighing 3704 and upwards of 3400 lbs. We think it safe to say that a better lot of cattle for the number, has seldom found its way to any market. Boston people love good beef, and they seldom get any better than that forwarded every year from Palmer. Westfield must look out for her laurels.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Congregational society in this village, held a Festival in the vestry of their church on Wednesday evening, which was a decided success, considering the shortness of the time for its preparation. It was an uncommonly favorable winter's evening. The moon looked out and smiled, and everybody smiled and was happy. Our little folks enjoyed it to a charm, of whom there was a goodly number present. The ladies were honored with a very pleasant company of their friends, who did good justice to the choice and bountiful viands they had provided. These ladies, by the way, are entitled to no little credit for their tasteful and happy manner in conducting these festive occasions. The pecuniary receipts of the evening amounted to \$100; and in kindly greetings and good cheer to a thousand fold more.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—The snow, rain and subsequent cold weather of Wednesday and Thursday last week, obstructed the trains on the Amherst, Belchertown & Palmer railroad, so that the Thursday morning train was twenty-four hours in going from Amherst to Palmer and back. A gang of hands had to precede the engine with picks and axes, and cut out the ice by the side of the rails, and no regular trips could be made during the week. The snow and wind of Sunday and Monday so filled up the cuts with drifts that the morning train from Amherst, due here at 10 a. m., did not arrive till evening, and then with a broken engine, which took all day Tuesday to repair. The other engineer at Amherst being sick, the trains for the day had to be discontinued. The mail, for several days, had to be carried by horse power.

On Thursday, the train having arrived on time at Palmer, it was thought best to keep the road open by sending the engine up with some freight cars, and return in season to take up the afternoon passenger train at 2 o'clock p. m. It commenced snowing soon after they left the wind blowing hard. The train has not been heard from as we go to press, and passengers here are exercising the virtue of patience. The storm was furious, and laid an embargo on trains from all directions. The evening passenger trains from Boston, due at Palmer before 6 p. m., did not arrive till 5:30 Friday morning. The 12 o'clock night mail train for New York, except the "owl" train, passed at 5:45.

PALMER FARMERS' CLUB.—We have before alluded to the organization of a farmer's club in Palmer. The officers of the club are as follows: Col. Cyrus Knox, president; Col. Isaac King, vice president; Dr. Wm. Holbrook, secretary and treasurer; James Robinson, Hiram Converse and Livy McMaster, executive committee. The club meet every other week for discussion. The last meeting was held at the residence of Col. Isaac King. After the club was called to order, they adjourned to the barn to examine the neat stock. The club were highly gratified in examining some eight or ten head of

fat cattle, which Col. King had been fattening for Brighton market, the heaviest yoke weighing about 4060 pounds. It is needless to say that there is hardly a farmer in Western Massachusetts that has sent better stock to market for a series of years, than Col. King, though the fame thereof has not been periodically paraded in the public prints. The young stock on the farm was in excellent condition, as well as a flock of about 75 sheep, and 40 to 50 lambs. The examination of the stock being concluded, the club returned to the house, where they did justice to an ample repast, such as Kings only can furnish. Having satisfied the wants of the inner man the subject for discussion at the last meeting was resumed—"fruit trees." Col. King alluded to the caterpillar and other vermin, the pests of the orchard, recommending brushing the limbs, but where nests were formed advised cutting the limb off. Hiram Converse thought the borers would leave the trees if a plenty of chip manure was placed around the roots of the trees; he had practised it and found the fruit improved both in quantity and quality. He also recommended thorough pruning, after the leaves were out, and at no other time. Wilson Brainard made some excellent remarks on the manner in which fruit trees should be set out. Wm. Kendall explained his manner of setting out and cultivating the peach and pear, advising thorough cultivation and the application of manures, ashes and soap suds to the roots. The discussion was kept up by other members till the hour of adjournment. These meetings are not only entertaining, but conducive of much good to the farmers who attend. The club adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 5 o'clock, p. m., at Antique Hall. All farmers and others interested are invited to attend.

A SECESSION SLEIGH RIDE.—On Wednesday afternoon a party of about thirty couples started from Thorndike to Herring's Hotel, Brimfield, for a sleighride, supper, and other social festivities. Arrangements had been made with the landlord, and they expected their arrival would be anticipated, and that they should meet with a welcome reception. But the Thorndike gentlemen and their ladies were doomed to be disappointed. Just as they drove up to the hotel, and were assisting their partners from under the buffalo robes to more comfortable quarters, a party of sixty couples from Sturbridge made their appearance, and began to test the capacity of the house for so large a company. When it became evident that both parties expected to have the full use of the house, the landlord endeavored to make a compromise, but none would be listened to. The company from Thorndike claimed the house because they got there first, and the other party said their number was the largest, and that was their right. The landlord, who is a union man, said his rooms were amply large to accommodate them all; but this did not suit the Thorndike party, and they threatened to secede. As there was no prospect of a compromise, and no concession would be made by either company, the Thorndike party prepared to depart. A good deal of hard feeling was manifested, but the landlord endeavored to heal the matter by promising the company who left that they should have the use of his house and table free, if they would come again within ten days. He supposed those from Sturbridge would be "old folks," and they could use the parlors, while the other party could use the hall. As they took their leave, twenty-five couples from Stafford drove up, but there being no room for them, they were compelled to depart. We presume that the seceding party felt that this was a pretty serious "goak."

TARDINESS IN SCHOOL.—The following communication is to the point, and we heartily endorse the sentiment. Having had some experience in observing the good or ill success of schools, with the causes, we can say that a large amount of evil results from scholars being habitually behind time. We have often called the attention of parents to this fact, but it does not receive the attention it should. We commend the following to the perusal of parents:

Few persons are aware of the injury to schools from irregularity of attendance. The goodness or pooriness of a school may depend on no one thing in particular, but this has an important bearing on everything else. This interest can be maintained only where scholars are punctual and regular in attendance. The scholar after an absence of a few days comes to the recitation seats with a lesson half prepared, and hence fails to give satisfactory results to himself, mismanagement and loss of interest ensue. The teacher at once perceives the cause, and has no encouragement to work for the scholar's welfare, because his or her best efforts are baffled. The teacher is conscious likewise that the blame rests not with him or her, but with the parent, and with the parent alone. The teachers of this town feel that this evil exists to a great extent in the schools here, and that their labor in many instances, is fruitless. But this can be remedied if parents will take pains to have their children attend regularly. They should be kept out only when absolutely necessary. I would not advocate sending children to school when they are sick, but how often does the indulgent parent grant the child the privilege of remaining at home if he or she feels a little unwell, not thinking how much injury is done to the child by going behind the class. It is the earnest wish of the teachers that parents may direct their attention to this point, that so much absence and tardiness may be prevented. Then will the parent, on examination day, witness the exercises with profit and pleasure; they will feel the teacher feel at the close of the term that his or her labor to mould the mind of the child, to guide it into the paths of wisdom and virtue, has not been in vain.

Ware, 1861. A TEACHER.

STRAW SEWING.—One result of the troubles, existing in the kingdom of South Carolina and her dependencies is seen in the decrease of the young ladies who engage in sewing straw in Ware during the winter months. This has been a branch of active industry heretofore, whereby many a lass has accumulated a little preparatory for housekeeping, or whereby an indigent widowed mother has received aid and comfort from her daughter. Bonnets would sell readily enough, at the South we are informed, but the sellers don't like the "promise to pay," they prefer the cash, hence the business is much less, so that comparatively few girls are employed, and we miss their faces in our streets.

KILLED HER BABY.—Mrs. McLane fell down stairs, with her baby in her arms, at Marlboro, Saturday; the infant's head was crushed in, and the mother was taken up insensible.

NUMBER 38.

✎ A western editor cautions his readers against kissing short women, as the habit made him round-shouldered.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1861.

Arming the Savages.

When in 1778, the British Parliament proposed to arm the savages of the American wilderness against the white population of the colonies, Lord Chatham raised his eloquent voice against it, and the proposition was defeated. Now the Governor of South Carolina, with less humanity than the British Parliament, has accepted the services of a company of Catawba Indians to fight against the Union. But the Indians of 1778 were different from 1861. Then the idea of an Indian warrior filled the unprotected housewife with horror. She dreamed of scowling fiends lurking round her dwelling, of reeking scalps and sacrificial fires. Now the aboriginal troops of South Carolina will excite no fears even in the mind of the most nervous old lady. By the last census there were only 200 members of the Catawba tribe in South Carolina, embracing men, women and children. These Indians have been described by a historical writer as degenerated, degraded, and so indolent that they live in a state of abject poverty. They live upon lands reserved to them on the Catawba river, and rent them at \$20 per annum for each plantation of 300 acres. This tribe of Indians cannot present a very formidable appearance in the Carolinian army. Whether Gov. Pickens is to dress them in wampum and provide them tomahawks and scalping knives, or provide them with regiments has not transpired. Perhaps they are to form the forlorn hope which is to storm Fort Sumter, and thus spare the royal blood of the new Empire. The North will await with anxious solicitude the part which the Catawbas are to play in the Southern Revolution.

ACTION RELATIVE TO SECESSION.—The failure of Congress to even attempt any measure of legislation with reference to the rebellion of seceding States, is beginning to excite much remark. Mr. Buchanan, who is sworn to see the laws are executed, has declared that he is without power to fulfill his duty. In this way the President has thrown the responsibility upon Congress, which the latter body ought to return to his shoulders by immediately placing at his disposal abundant financial means, and authority to call out the militia force to sustain the Union. It is hoped that Mr. Howard's Committee on the President's special Message will report decided and positive measures in this connection.

A SOUTHERN ARMY.—The Mobile Advertiser proposes that the seceding States raise by enlistment a regular army of 13,000 men, apportioned as follows: Alabama 2,000, Mississippi 2,000, Texas 2,000, Georgia 2,500, Florida 1,000 and South Carolina 1,800. Louisiana is now under an act of the Legislature, levying an army, and has already enlisted a considerable portion of the force authorized.

A NEW COTTON FIELD.—According to John Mitchell, England and France, in their late celestial exploits, were actuated, not by a desire to smash the Emperor of China, but to overthrow King Cotton. China is extremely susceptible of producing cotton, labor there is considerably cheaper than dirt, and you could employ five Chinamen at the cost of maintaining one negro.

THE END OF A WRETCHED LIFE.—Daniel Wheeler was recently discharged from the Plymouth house of correction. On Wednesday evening, being intoxicated, he got into a fight with some young men, who were returning from a meeting at North Bridgewater, and was not seen again till Friday afternoon, when he was found dead in the woods near East Abington.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY."—The *Apalachicola* (Fla.) Times of the 6th inst., comes to us with the names of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancy of Alabama, and Hon. James L. Hammond of South Carolina, at its head, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the "Southern Confederacy."

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—A new mode of punishment has been adopted at the Sing Sing, N. Y., State prison, which is to shave off all the hair except a tuft on top of the head. This is called the "Japanese comb," and the prisoners had rather bear the tortures of the shower bath than suffer it, because it makes them a laughing stock among their fellows.

SYRIA.—Letters from Syria state that new conspiracies have been discovered there, and another explosion of Mohammedan fanaticism is feared. A plot has been discovered in Aleppo, and fourteen persons have been arrested. If the European troops were withdrawn, there would be no safety for Christians in the land.

After reading the litany, on Sunday the 26th, at St. Stephen's church, Baltimore, Rev. James McCabe, D. D., raised his hands to his head, and fell as if dead. Several gentlemen near by carried the doctor into the robing room, and he recovered his consciousness in a few moments.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI WITHDRAWN.—The Governor of Mississippi has ordered the temporary batteries at Vicksburg to be withdrawn, for the reason that the fort and arsenals in Louisiana, on the river, have been garrisoned by that State.

DESERTER DROWNED.—On Saturday morning a soldier, while attempting to escape from Governor's Island, N. Y., by crossing Butternut channel, or the ice, fell through and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

TWO EXECUTIONS.—Two wife-murders were hung together in the jail yard at New Orleans, on Friday 4th. New Orleans is not so uncivilized after all. She protects the weak.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, January 31, 1861.
The Union has been saved again in this cotton-devoted city. Edward Everett and two or three other "venerable men" went on to Washington last week with a petition to Congress, praying for salvation on any terms, while their constituents staid at home to mob and break up an anti-slavery meeting. The latter succeeded better than the former, for it is telegraphed from Washington that the "venerable committee" are down in the mouth at the prospect of things. Your correspondent attended the annual meeting of the anti-slavery society last week, and witnessed the way that refined broadcloth combines with cotton jeans to break up a meeting. The same crowd from Beacon Hill and the filth of North street, who defeated Burlingame and elected Appleton to Congress, are the same who are determined to put down free speech in Boston. Mayor Wightman encourages this mob, because he was elected by it, and dare not act otherwise. The talk of a Metropolitan police bill in the legislature only prevented violence to those who held the meeting. Yancy, the Alabama secessionist, can hold forth unmolested in Faneuil Hall, but Phillips cannot utter his thoughts in Tremont Temple without incurring the vengeance of a mob. Something will be done to secure order in the city, by the legislature, unless future protection to peaceable public meetings is guaranteed.

The special committee on the personal liberty law are patiently considering the subject. Geo. T. Curtis has appeared in behalf of its repeal, and Wendell Phillips and others against it. It is the design of the committee not to report at present if they can help it. One party is hurrying them up, while another is urging delay. The present law will be kicked about like a football, in both branches for a week or two, and the chances are ten to one that it will not be repealed.

The legislature is discussing resolutions and bills in relation to federal matters. These amount to very little. What is wanted is action that means something. Yesterday and to-day the Republicans have discussed in caucus the propriety of sending commissioners to Washington to meet commissioners from other States, to see if some arrangement can be agreed upon for the settlement of existing difficulties. I think the commissioners will be sent, but I do not believe that the terms proposed by Virginia can be adopted. That State asks for a consultation, and at the same time dictates the terms. Massachusetts may also present her terms with the commissioners, and if no agreement is made then Virginia will secede. There is little doubt that she intends to go out of the Union, and this convention of commissioners is only to afford her a reasonable pretext. With her will go Maryland, and then the Capitol will be surrounded with slave territory.

The next four weeks are big with events. I saw a letter to-day from one of our coolest members of Congress, who writes that Gen. Scott is very much alarmed for the safety of the Capitol. Buchanan is again backing down and secessionists are crowding into Washington. Secret organizations are conspiring against the Government in the city, and a bold movement is on foot to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. The latter is very despondent. If things could be kept along till after the fourth of March, and a new administration organized, all would be well, but this is just what the slaveholders are determined shall not take place; consequently they are forcing the crisis. The country need not be surprised if Buchanan retired from the Capitol and a Southern Confederacy organized a provisional government in Washington before the first of March.

Our country is now undergoing a severe ordeal. That a division will take place there is little doubt, and the only question is whether the incoming administration will have strength enough to withstand the disunion avalanche. Even at the North there is a strong party in favor of the secessionists. This party will yet get its just deserts if the country should be plunged in civil war. The history of the tortures of the revolution is a lesson which traitors may profit from.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—The *Liverpool Post* says that perhaps, rightly considered, the present movement is a palpable proof of the strength of the American Constitution. There is something like rank rebellion in South Carolina. Civil war is talked of, and the Government is inactive or trifling, yet everything goes on as if nothing had happened. Trade is brisk, the banks are liberal, and money tolerably plentiful. In any other country there would be a commercial panic, a cessation of dealing, and a terrible alarm. The army would be called out, the national forces augmented, and many number of suspected persons in prison. But Jonathan acknowledges no alarm, and, if not indifferent to the result, seems to care very little what it may be. The free States are quite strong enough to stand alone; and while people talk of North and South they seem to forget that, greater than both, there is a mighty West, drawing within its happier influence the resources of the North and South. Treason and rebellion are therefore merely incidents in a Republic so vast, and are to be extinguished rather by neglect than by force. There will be any quantity of talk, but probably no fighting.

SINGULAR CASE.—At Hampton Corners, Washington county, N. Y., two or three weeks since, a young man died after only three days severe illness, of a disease whose nature the physician did not clearly make out. The funeral was held in church, and some 300 people attended. The corpse was exposed, as usual, in an open coffin, and the people passed by took a last look of the deceased. It now appears that he died of the small pox, and about forty persons, then exposed, are now sick of that disease, which is likely to spread it more.

A CORRECT LIST OF RECENT RESIGNATIONS FROM THE NAVY shows the following state of facts: Out of 99 Port Captains only one resignation; out of 130 Commanders, but three; of 350 Lieutenants, eleven; of 69 Surgeons, but one; of 47 Passed Assistants, but one; of 42 Assistants, but one; of 45 Masters, but two; of 238 Midshipmen, but seventeen.

Stephen A. Perine, a young man twenty-four years of age, and until recently a clerk in the Register's Office, committed suicide on Friday by taking a quantity of prussic acid. Want of employment and despondency at his inability to pay debts which he had contracted was the predisposing cause of the act. *New York Tribune.*

REMOVING AND BLOWING UP A SAFE.—On night last week the heavy iron safe of the Junction Railroad, in Cincinnati, was taken from the office, placed on a derrick, and drawn by a steam mule half a mile through the principal streets to a place of safety, where the lock was blown open, and the thieves rewarded with \$2000.

The Easiest Way.

It is proposed, as the easiest way of getting rid of slavery, that the United States Government should purchase all slaves in the border States. In these States, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, there are 600,000 slaves, and more than four times as many whites, and allowing the slaves to be worth on an average of \$400 each, their cost would be about \$240,000,000. This would be the cheapest way to get rid of slavery, for if these States should become free, the other slave States would soon follow. Slavery in one way or another, is costing the government millions of dollars every year, while at the same time it is distracting the country. We may make compromises from now till doomsday, and the question will not cease to create trouble: we may give to the South all it asks, even to surrendering free territory to the curse of slavery, and we shall be no better off; we may coerce the seceding States into submission, and the difficulty will not be obviated. Slavery must be either bought out or it must die out. The former is the soonest way to rid the country of it, and the only obstacle would be to gain consent of the slaveholders to part with their chattels. While the seceding States are claiming to be out of the Union, Congress might pass a bill for the purchase of all slaves in the border States, allowing the owners from one to ten years in which to make a change in laborers—retaining their slaves as hired servants if they chose, or employing white laborers—and allowing their slaves to be taken to Africa. This scheme is broached in many quarters at this time, offering as it seems to be the only compromise that can be mutually agreed upon.

PROTECTION FOR THE CAPITOL.—The militia of the District of Columbia are actively drilling—frequently under the direction of officers of the regular army. Occasionally we hear ominous intimations that the present quiet is only the usual "calm before the tempest," and foreboding that an attempt will be made before the end of the 4th of March. Gen. Scott, unquestionably, has more information on this subject than is in the possession of any unofficial parties, and the fact that he continues to augment the military forces at this point, indicates the conviction on his part, that the treasonable scheme has not been altogether abandoned.

COLLEGE BREAKS.—Some of the Yale students, about a week ago, caused several large secession cockades to be displayed about the college in positions more conspicuous than honorable. On Sunday morning last, the Southern students retaliated, by raising a Palmetto flag on one of the towers of Alumni Hall and barricading the entrance. The treasonable emblem caused considerable excitement. The tower was speedily carried by assault, and the flag pulled down and torn into fragments.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The Springfield, Ill., correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that on a recent occasion Mr. Lincoln stated in as many words that in selection of his constitutional advisers he had to consult the feelings and wishes, not of a few friends, but of the people at large; that Messrs. Bates and Seward were the only members of the Cabinet definitely determined upon, and that it was highly probable that no other names would be officially announced until after his arrival in the federal capital.

FOURMILE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a Frenchman, named Guilmette, employed in the railway woodshed at Island Pond, Vt., was instantly killed in a singular and shocking manner. He was sawing wood with a circular saw, run by steam power, when the saw burst. One of the fragments passed through his breast, taking out a part of his heart and liver. The piece of the saw, after passing through him, was imbedded in a hard wood stick of timber to the depth of four inches.

GUNS FOR ANDERSON.—At Beverly, N. J., last week Monday, a grand salvo of thirty-three guns was fired in honor of the gallant Major Anderson. Afterwards a salute of three was fired in front of Madame Clements school, in compliment to his two little daughters, Miss Sophie and Miss Marie Anderson, who are pupils at the seminary.

SUMMARY EJECTMENT.—A lawyer from Milwaukee, at Prairie du Chien, looking up farm mortgages for the railroad, in order to foreclose them, was taken by the people, who shut him up, burnt his papers, and sent him back to Milwaukee by the next train. It was a mild case of Lynch.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last week, Mrs. Mary T. Patten, while in attendance at a levee in Salem, N. H., was taken suddenly ill, and expired in about ten minutes. She had occasionally complained of shortness of breath, but otherwise was as well as usual.

RAILROAD NOT TO BLAME.—In the case of Thomas Curtis vs. the Western Railroad, for damages, the jury returned a verdict for defendant, on the ground that the driver of the carriage was drunk and not exercising proper care at the time of the robbery.

GREAT FALL OF SNOW.—We learn that the depth of snow in New Hampshire at the present time is almost unparalleled. Measurements made of the quantity fallen up to the present time show that in all there has been about seventy inches. Traveling is greatly impeded.

NOT TO BE PRAYED FOR.—The bishop of South Carolina has ordered the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church to omit praying for the President of the United States, and also Congress. We don't think God will desert Buchanan or Congress any sooner on that account.

GONE WEST.—Gov. Banks arrived at Chicago on Tuesday last week, and immediately entered upon his duties as Vice President and resident director of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Good for Old Kentucky.

Kentucky retains its well-earned honors! Its legislature refuses to call a convention, or to countenance in any way the conduct of seceding States. The same body has voted to keep the national flag flying over the State House, and when it was raised a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled to celebrate the event. The Governor refused the use of a State cannon to fire a salute, but the crowd threatened to have it anyway, and he yielded. As the national flag went up the cannon thundered applause, the multitude cheered and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Kentucky thus shows her desire to help preserve the Union, and is willing to do her part in the grand work. If other border States do likewise secession will soon go to the dogs. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida do not desire the perpetuity of the Confederacy, and consequently use all possible exertions to get clear of it. Those slave states which prove faithful to the Constitution and the Union should find the free States prompt and willing in yielding to them whatever is honorable and just.

SECESSION ITEMS.
If Fort Pickens is taken by the rebels, it is feared that privateers will be immediately fitted out to prey upon the commerce of the North. Pensacola is a most convenient place of refuge for Southern privateers, which will cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

Col. Magruder, U. S. A., now on leave of absence, has been drilling for some time past a troop of cavalry in Maryland, in the vicinity of the Federal capital, which fact is believed to have some connection with the plot to seize the city.

The Fort at Ship Island, Mississippi, some twelve miles from Biloxi, was taken possession of on Sunday, 20th ult., by Captain Howard and about fifty men from Biloxi. There were at the Fort several United States officers and about fifty laborers, who offered no resistance. This is the only Fort in Mississippi, and was designed to be one of the strongest on the Southern coast.

It is understood that Major Anderson has determined to allow the wives and families of the soldiers under his command to be removed to New York. As the men have been unable to receive any pay from the South Carolina sub-treasury, they cannot well support their dependents. Some of them are poor and in destitute circumstances, and may need the kind attentions of our charitable people.

Anderson and his officers were indignant at the offers of the South Carolina authorities to supply them with scorn, and demanded free access to the markets, stating that they would pay for everything they wanted.

The guns of Fort Sumter are able to reach Charleston, and will not fall short, as some military men have asserted.

The Rhett people are very much dissatisfied with the dilatory policy of Pickens, and the fort may be assailed by the armed populace at any moment without permission of the authorities. But the Union forces are not on the alert and prepared.

The Charleston Mercury remarks that an officer of Fort Sumter called at its office and subscribed for the Mercury, to be mailed to him at the Fort for the next three months.

TORTUGAS REINFORCED.—Dispatches announce the arrival of Savannah of the steamer Joseph Whitney, after having landed her troops, (from Boston,) at Tortugas. This is an important fort, commanding the Gulf of Mexico, and we rejoice that it has been made secure for a time at least. With Forts Taylor and Jefferson in the hands of the government, and an efficient blockade of Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, the secessionists will have time for cool reflection.

FATAL THROW.—John Jolly, of 158 Cherry street, New York, while having an altercation with his wife, on Wednesday morning, hurled a heavy boot at her, but the missile, instead of taking effect as intended, struck upon the head of an infant child, which was in the arms of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, who sat near by, killing it almost instantly.

CHASED OUT OF THE EMPIRE.—A thief made his escape from Charleston the other day, but was pursued by a Charleston officer and caught in Baltimore. South Carolina seems to be in the Union or out of the Union, just as it happens to suit her at any particular moment to consider herself in the one condition or the other.

A FRIGHTENED GIRL.—Some parties in Buffalo frightened a servant girl nearly out of her senses a few evenings since. She had been out on an errand, when somebody, robed in white, stole up behind her, and laid a cold hand on her person. She turned, and appalled by the spectacle, found voice to utter a yell of fright, when the pretended spectre made off. The poor girl did not recover from the shock for a considerable time.

A NOVEL EVANGELIZING SCHEME.—To carry out a new scheme for evangelizing London, two carriages are employed laden with Bibles, to be driven round town, their contents to be distributed by two men, one of whom is to drive, the other to read, in a loud voice, such portions as it is deemed will have a good effect.

CONGRESS.—The recent changes in the U. S. Senate, and the accession of two new Senators from Kansas, will leave the political division as follows: Republicans 23; Southern Democrats 18; Northern Democrats 10; Americans 2. In the House the Republicans are left with a handsome majority.

A MYSTERY.—On Saturday morning, a black beaver over coat and black silk hat were found by the police on the pier, foot of Gansevoort street, New York. On searching the pockets of the coat, a handkerchief, two pairs of white kid gloves, and a visiting card bearing the name of "William H. Watts" were found.

MAILS IN SECESSION STATES.—The excess of postal expenses over receipts in South Carolina alone exceed four thousand dollars a week, while in the six States which have now seceded, the deficiency is upwards of twenty-six thousand dollars a week.

A LARGE TROUT.—A speckled trout, weighing five pounds and ten ounces caught, at Andes, Delaware county, N. Y., has been purchased by Bismarck for \$150, and is now swimming in the Museum Aquarium.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

A petition favoring the Crittenden compromise, is in circulation in this village.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, of this village, has been appointed consulting physician at the State Almshouse.

DR. JOSEPH D. NICHOLS, Physician of the State Almshouse, will lecture on temperance at the Congregational vestry in this village, on Thursday evening, of next week, the lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

LOOMS FROM GEORGIA.—The mill at Duckville is now receiving looms from Georgia, with which to manufacture drilling. These looms were taken out to a factory in Georgia a year or two ago, but it was found that a cotton factory could not be profitably run in a cotton state, and the owners failed.

A LITTLE ROW.—On Wednesday evening three young "blades" of this village, being filled with the "spirit," or Depot rum, went into Mr. Jones' barber shop and commenced making a disturbance. Sheriff Hills in passing that way heard the noise, and arrested one of the party. The others were ordered to disperse.

CANNOT AGREE.—A sleigh-ride from this village has been the subject of talk for several days, and it was rumored that it would come off last Thursday; but this is the year of secession and anti-compromise, and it has so infected some portions of our citizens that they cannot determine upon any place which will be satisfactory to all parties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder George Champin, a colored clergyman will preach at Murdock's Hall at Thorndike, to-morrow, at the usual hours. He will also preach at Union Hall, over Munger's shop, in this village, on Wednesday evening next, and continue each evening through the week, and the following Sunday.

The hard times do not affect our citizens. Although money is scarce, dancing parties are numerous, donation visits are well attended, sewing societies are overflowing, and good cheer and merry hearts make the frigid days of winter full of uninterrupted happiness. There is a season for all things, saith the preacher, and this must be the time to love, the time to laugh, and the time to dance.

SOUTH WILMINGTON.—MR. EDITOR: Rev. Mr. Underwood is holding a protracted meeting in the Congregational Church here this week. The meetings are fully attended, and great good is anticipated. Dr. Calkins finishing his course of lectures here Tuesday evening—and as I understand to an empty house and no fuss; hope he will do better next time. When the meeting of Mr. Underwood closes I will give you an account of its success.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hampden East Association of Congregational ministers will meet on Tuesday next, Feb. 5th, at the house of Rev. Dr. Vaill, and will continue in session until the afternoon of the following day. Public religious services, consisting of preaching and addresses, will be held in the Congregational church on Tuesday evening to commence at 7 o'clock; which the people generally are invited to attend.

BELEHURSTOWN.—One hundred and seventy dollars have been raised for an agricultural library in Belchertown, and the following are the officers of the society. Rev. H. B. Blake, president; Lyman Sabine, vice president; F. D. Richards, secretary; Geo. F. Thompson, treasurer; S. W. Longley, librarian.—The fourth entertainment this season of the Forrest Dramatic Association was given last evening to a crowded house.

AN HONEST MAN.—On Saturday last a gentleman from Hardwick called at the store of Mr. Webster to purchase a few articles, and while making change Mr. Webster left his pocket-book on the counter, to look at some goods in another part of the store. The gentleman seeing the wallet and supposing it was his own, put it in his pocket, and in a few moments left the store. In a short time the wallet was missed, and could not be found. About 9 o'clock in the evening Mr. Webster was surprised by the gentleman calling at his house and giving up the pocket-book. In explanation he said that after he had got home he found the property in his possession, and not till he found two wallets in his pocket could he account for the mistake, as they resembled each other so nearly. There was about \$300 in money and notes in the wallet, and the gentleman came a distance of eighteen miles through the storm to make the restitution and an explanation.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The lecture by Mr. Wm. Adams of Boston on Tuesday evening, in the vestry of the Cong. Church in this village, was, it is presumed, one of the most successful efforts of this very popular lecturer.

With a pleasant face, a winning voice, a earnest manner, and any quantity of anecdote, and familiar illustrations; together with an exuberant amount of gentleness and muscular action; he held a delighted audience, sort of spell-bound, for more than an hour. It was a telling lecture. Mr. A. is a reformed inebriate, and as such, he has been fully initiated into the degradations of the drunkard; and he did not fail to give us a full length portrait of this miserable effigy of a man. The effectiveness of the lecture was evinced by some fifty, mostly young men, coming forward and signing the pledge. It was a noble sight! Heaven forbid that they should ever break that pledge. We most earnestly hope this happy and timely effort may not be in vain, in contributing somewhat to stay the fearful tide of drunkenness with which we are at present disgraced. We were happy to know in view of the goodly gathering of the evening, that there are some efficient friends of the noble cause of temperance, still to be found in Palmer. May they be increased an hundred fold; until this terrible blot on our character shall be wiped away forever. Success to the sons and daughters of temperance.

STATISTICS OF WARE. BIRTHS.—The whole number of births in town during the year 1860 was 87. Of these 44 were males and 43 females. There were born in the different months as follows: Jan. 6, Feb. 9, March, 4, April, 4, May, 3, June, 6, July, 7, Aug., 6, Sept., 10, Oct., 4, Nov., 12, Dec., 11. 63 of the births were of foreign parentage, and two were twins.

MARRIAGES.—There were 60 marriages, 47 of which was the first marriage of both parties; 4 was the second of both, 5 was the second marriage of groom and first of bride; 2, first marriage of groom and second of bride; 2, was third of groom and second of bride.—The ages of the oldest couple were respectively 72 and 67 years, the youngest 19 and 18, and the greatest difference in any one case was 21 years.

DEATHS.—There were 88 deaths. Under one year 14, from one to ten years 14, ten to twenty, 7, twenty to thirty, 12, thirty to forty, 3, forty to fifty, 8, fifty to sixty, 3, sixty to seventy, 7, seventy to eighty, 12, eighty to ninety, 6, ninety and over, 1; being an average of 34½ years which is somewhat remarkable in a community like ours. A three years average shows it for the whole State at 27½, for the county of Hampshire 28½, and for the town of Ware 23½. Boston being usually about 20. The unusually large average for Ware is understood when we notice the large proportion of deaths among those who are comparatively aged; 29, or about one third of the whole number being over fifty years old at the time of death; and 19 or nearly one fifth over seventy.

AN INSUR ROW.—On Sunday last, about 5 o'clock, p. m., just after an Irish couple who had been to be married, had returned with a party of friends to the house of Cornelius Larry at Duckville, a large party of Irish gathered around the house and began to disturb the inmates by uncouth noises &c. The inmates brought out some liquor and treated the crowd, hoping they would then disperse. A dispute arose between some of the outsiders and one of the guests, which was made the pretext for renewed disturbance, and the howling, screaming and yelling became so serious that some of the citizens came and dispersed the crowd. They soon began to assemble again with increased numbers and renewed zeal, and though dispersed once or twice more the row continued with but little intermission, till midnight, the crowd varying from fifty to one hundred. On Wednesday, Daniel Conner, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Murphy and Patrick O'Brien, for participating in the row, were brought before Justice Allen. Conner, Fitzgerald and Murphy were convicted and each fined \$5 and costs, amounting to about \$14 each, which they paid. O'Brien was acquitted, it appearing that he was among the crowd but a few moments, and that for the purpose of getting a younger brother away. On Thursday George Evans and Patrick Sullivan were tried before the same Justice for the same offense. Evans was convicted and fined \$5 and costs, amounting in all to \$15.65, which he paid. Sullivan was acquitted; it appearing that he was not engaged in the row. The effort to draw him in arose from desire of revenge, he being one of the guests at the house. On the same day, Edward Stutson of Palmer was arraigned before the same Justice for disturbing the peace, and breaking windows while intoxicated the preceding evening. He pleaded guilty, and asked for a continuance for sentence, in order that he might earn money enough to pay fine and costs rather than go to jail; and having friends who would be sure for his appearance, the case was continued to Feb. 16th for sentence.

A QUICK TRIP!—We mentioned in our last issue that on the Thursday morning preceding, the train from Amherst had arrived at Palmer for the first time that week, and that the engine with freight cars attached started immediately for Amherst, intending to return in season to take up the afternoon passenger train. We now announce that the engine has returned from Amherst, having arrived in Palmer on Friday noon of the present week, being nearly forty miles distance in eight days. The engine in going up got off the track, and as it was snowing, and the wind blowing hard, the road became impassable before the engine could be got back. There has been about forty hands at work during the week in digging out the snow the whole distance. In the meantime conductor Longley has been conducting a sleigh train drawn by a span of 240 ponies. 'Tisn't every railroad that can treat its passengers to a sleigh ride.

COTILLON PARTY.—The cotillon party at the Antique House last Thursday evening was so successful that it was unanimously agreed to adjourn till next Thursday evening. There is no place in this vicinity where you can enjoy a dance any better than at the Antique. Shaw's is the place for superb music and incomparable suppers.

AWARDS.—The Maryland Institute at Baltimore has recently awarded seven gold medals, twenty six silver medals, one silver cup and twenty four diplomas, in all fifty eight awards, by a Southern institution to Northern manufacturers and mechanics. Among these we notice a silver medal to Charles A. Stevens of Ware, for silk warp flannels. This being the second prize given to Mr. Stevens this season, indicates that Ware manufacturers are strong competitors among the exhibitors at the Fairs. We judge the secession of the cotton States will not seriously affect his business, for it is evident cotton has very little to do with the structure of his fabric. A visit to the counting-rooms of either Mr. Stevens or G. H. Gilbert & Co., will satisfy any one how extensively our woolen manufacturers have been appreciated, judging from the number of medals and diplomas which are displayed.

LOOK OUT FOR SHARPENERS.—Some of our farmers were taken in by a pedler of broad cloth, three months since. A fine looking article was retailed to them at full prices, and a proposition made to leave several yards more, which they could sell to their less fortunate neighbors at a profit. The seller was careful to take a negotiable note payable at the bank for the whole, giving an agreement written on the same sheet of paper to take back any of the cloth not sold in part payment of the note. The trick now appears. The notes are due and demanded by a third party, who claims to be an innocent holder. He is not bound by the agreement which the seller gave, and the buyers have cloth to sell, which is strongly suspected of being made of South Carolina wool. The moral is, trade with our own merchants and mechanics. How can a pedler sport a horse and wagon, and pay hotel bills, and out-dress the regular trade, if he gives you as good an article?

STATISTICS OF WARE. BIRTHS.—The whole number of births in town during the year 1860 was 87. Of these 44 were males and 43 females. There were born in the different months as follows: Jan. 6, Feb. 9, March, 4, April, 4, May, 3, June, 6, July, 7, Aug., 6, Sept., 10, Oct., 4, Nov., 12, Dec., 11. 63 of the births were of foreign parentage, and two were twins.

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SMALL FIRE AT DUCKVILLE.—On Saturday last, the gas house belonging to the Boston Duck Company, situated in rear of the mill, took fire just as the workmen were changing the retorts. The pressure upon the small quantity of gas in the receiver being too great, a current was forced back through the fire into the room setting fire to the building. The force pump at the factory was immediately put in operation and extinguished the flames. The damage done beyond the burning out of the windows and the cupola was small.

PALMER FARMER'S CLUB.—This club met for discussion at Antique Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at 7 p. m. Subject for discussion, Winter management of Stock. A general attendance is requested.

A MAINE MAN A LEADER OF THE ALABAMA FORCES.—Col. Danville Leadbetter, who led the Alabama forces to the capture of the Federal forts, is a native of Maine, and was a school-fellow of Hon. H. Hamlin. He graduated at West Point, third in the class of 1839, and was employed in various services in the army. He was then in Mobile superintending the building of the Custom House. He married a wealthy Southern lady, and has since identified himself with the South.

Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Puddings, going through the process of baking, change all the substance of Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus into carbonic acid gas, which then passes away, so that there is not a particle of it remaining in the food in which it is used, thereby making it perfectly wholesome and healthy, and peculiarly adapted to weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons. Grocers and druggists sell it.

M. W. French & Co., and J. P. Shaw have it in Palmer, and at wholesale by Israel Nash & Co., Boston.

A medicine scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, mercurial, and will receive the support of the public. Witness the Oxygenated Bitters, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

That is the man who refused to take Dr. Ham's Invigorating Syrup to cure his disordered stomach—hence the crook in his back, and the melancholy tones of his voice.

MARSHALL CALKINS, M. D., Professor in the Institutes of Surgery and Surgical Diseases, and Lecturer upon the Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, in the Penn. Medical University of Philadelphia, will visit the Newswoman House, 56-58 Vermont street, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, beginning January 15th, from 1½ o'clock p. m. to 3½ p. m., to consult with such as may desire his treatment.

Office in Springfield at No. 124 Main St. next house south of the North Congregational Church.

OPPRESSION AFTER EATING.—Many persons, after an ordinary meal, feel a sense of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, the sure sign of an imperfect digestion, and probably the forerunner of a settled dyspepsia. Nothing will relieve this oppression like the Peruvian Syrup by the stimulus it gives to the digestive powers.

Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, of Boston, says: "One young man, who had been for years a sufferer, and has heretofore found no remedy effective, writes me thus: 'I am thankful for your recommendation of the Syrup, which, I am confident, has done me great good. I have been relieved almost entirely of a dull headache, usually coming on in the late afternoon, and of a dry, parched feeling in my lips.' He also says that 'a very great nervousness and debility,' so great that at times he 'felt weak as a child,' have been greatly lessened since the use of the Peruvian Syrup."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, he wishes to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
28 ly. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

HERRIK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the torments of indigestion, to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave the brink the victim of a consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herriek's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on Kidneys 30 cents. See advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS, prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., New York City.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

THE SWEETS OF SECESSION.—Louisiana has followed in the wake of several other Southern States, and passed an ordinance of secession. Louisiana raises sugar, and the U. S. tariff protects it by a tax of two cents on a pound for all sugar imported. Now it is proposed to take off this tariff, so that all foreign nations and States may bring their sugar into the Union, duty free. This will be a dead loss to Louisiana of about \$7,000,000 annually. That will be one of the sweets of secession.

TRAINING FOR A TRAMP TO WASHINGTON.—E. P. Weston, the man who is to walk from Boston to Washington within ten days prior to Lincoln's inauguration, has been training himself by a walk from New Haven to Hartford and back again, 74 miles, which he accomplished in 24 hours, last week. The deep snow, ice and sleet did not stop him, and on the way up he left a pamphlet at every house on the road.

A LONG SLEEPER.—A man in the New-York Clipper challenges all the world to a sleeping match. He sleeps five days on a stretch, and thinks he can exceed that time. He can't quite come up to Rip Van Winkle.

The churches of Boston number 112, and they have a capacity for seating 90,082 persons. The total valuation of the property is \$4,906,853.

REPEALED.—The Rhode Island Senate has repealed the personal liberty law of that State. Newport, and perhaps Fort Adams may now be considered safe.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Survive or perish.—Chest Affections.—During this season of the year the terrible sacrifice of human life is really alarming, and the bills of mortality considerably swelled by rash exposure to the damp atmosphere, which is received into the lungs, poisons the very fount of the blood and induces bronchitis, pleurisy, asthma and consumption, all of which may be speedily prevented by timely recourse to Holloway's famous Pills and Ointment. No time should be lost, the least delay being dangerous and productive of the most frightful consequences. All who die with such remedies at hand, are morally guilty of self-destruction.

COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG DISEASES.—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, however long standing, and severe in character, are quickly cured by that long tried, efficient and faithful remedy—

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The universal opinion fully accords with that lately expressed by the "Sanatogen," which says: "Wistar's Balsam has achieved many remarkable cures of pulmonary disorders—its success being so great that taken in time it is deemed a specific." The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietors, from those who from long suffering disease have been "redeemed, given praise, and now by this remedy enjoy immunity from pain and suffering, are still better evidence of the fact.

ANDOVER, N. H., Oct. 15, 1859.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.—Gents: I have an earnest desire that all persons suffering from pulmonary complaints should know the wonderful virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and make the following statement with the hope that some skeptical person may be induced to give it a trial. Six years since I was attacked with a violent cough, and resorted to physicians, first at home, and next abroad, of acknowledged skill and reputation, and made use of many patent medicines, but the result of all this only loosened the purse strings, without the slightest benefit. The disease augmenting to such a degree as to defy the skill of the physicians and the hopes of friends, I was induced as a last resort, to make a trial of your popular Balsam, without any expectation of its merits, as that had been destroyed by numberless trials of advertised nostrums. But the effect was magical! My friends were again hopeful, and I was astonished at the rapid change. The racking cough, the severe pain in my side, and the deluging night sweats, which had reduced me almost to a skeleton, abated, and I was soon in a fair way of recovery, and by a continued use of the remedy was restored to good health.

Yours, very truly,
GEO. W. CHASE.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by Higgins & Allen, and Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs; J. T. & G. A. Brown, Brimfield; S. W. Longley, Belchertown.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.
To sell our Great Antiseptic, the best and most effective Pain Reliever, also the Age, also, the Scrofula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for twenty of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled.
HIGGINS & ALLEN,
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

PATENT MEDICINES.
OF ALL KINDS for sale at the
ANY quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place.
HIGGINS & ALLEN,
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Debts proved against the Tuttle Mills Company, and allowed as privileged claims, will be paid in full at the Monson Bank. **ALFRED FULLER,** Assignee.
RUFUS BROWN, }
Jan. 24, 1861. } 296 Sw.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
[All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.]
Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

HOMER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOMER INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
75 per cent. profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. **JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.**

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of North Carolina has submitted the question of holding a Secession Convention to a popular vote at an election to be held on February 28.

A TRAITOR INDICTED.—Ex-Secretary Floyd has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Washington, for conspiracy to defraud the Government. It is to be hoped that justice will yet overtake him and his brother thieves and traitors.

KANSAS.—The President has signed the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and Mr. Conway has taken his seat as her Representative in Congress.

FALL RIVER MILLS ON FULL TIME.—The eight cotton mills in Fall River, which have been running for the past few weeks on three-fourths time, are now running full time.

BURN.

In Coleraine, Jan. 22, a daughter to DAVID H. FISK.

In North Wilbraham, Jan. 22, a son to LUCIUS RINGD.

In West Stafford, Jan. 25, two daughters (twins) to J. R. WASHINGTON. This is the third pair of twins which this lady of "gift enterprise" has presented to her husband.

MARRIED.

In Monson, Jan. 31, by Rev. Mr. Colton, ALONZO B. NEWELL, A. B., Principal of the High School at South Wilbraham, and ELVIRA, daughter of E. B. Keep, Esq., of Monson.

In Brimfield, Vt., L. H. GORR of Richmond, Vt., and LUCY A. HEMENWAY of B.

In Leon, Iowa, Jan. 1st, J. F. SNOW, formerly of Greenwich, Mass., and M. LOVINA LOCKWOOD, formerly of Whiting, Vt.

DIED.

In Ware, Jan. 23, Mrs. THANKFUL RICE, 68; 23th, CYNTHIA, wife of Jonathan Woods, 56—Vermont papers please copy; 29th, TIBBODIA, S. widow of Benj. Davis; 30th, Mrs. DELIA J. WHEELER, 31—Funeral on Saturday at 2 p. m.

NEW STORE!

NEW STOCK!

\$20,000 WORTH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOW OPEN

AT THE NEW STORE, OPP. THE BANK.

The inhabitants of WARE and vicinity are hereby notified that we are now prepared to show the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Ever offered for sale in this town. It is a clean, new stock—not an article of shop worn, second hand, or out of style goods in the whole stock.

Every dollar's worth of our goods were bought for CASH at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES,

and believing that a "Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," we offer our Stock at the very smallest profit for cash.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

From the New York and Boston markets, which will always be sold at prices to suit the times.

GOOD DRY GOODS

AT LOW PRICES,

To give us a call before making their purchases.

DUSTIN & THORNTON.

Ware, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

IN LAWRENCE BLOCK, is the place to buy all articles in the Druggist's line, at the cheapest rates. And as we are constantly manufacturing all kinds of medicines, we can supply fresh articles at all times, and of the best quality. Physicians and those that buy to sell again, will be supplied at a small advance from cost.

HIGGINS & ALLEN.

Palmer, Feb. 1, 1861.

WINTER SALE!

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

OUR LARGE STOCK

TO BE CLEANED OUT.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO MEET THE APPROBATION OF THE CLOSEST BUYER.

DRY GOODS

CROCKERY, LAMPS, & C.

THIS BEST ASSORTMENT

Choiceest Family Groceries

EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP!

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EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP!

WE HAVE MADE

NEW AND FRESH ADDITIONS

IN OUR

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT:

CLOTHING;

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO MEET THE APPROBATION OF THE CLOSEST BUYER.

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The image shows a dark, vertical rectangular object, likely a book cover or binding. It has a textured appearance with some lighter areas and a small, light-colored circular mark near the top center. The overall color is very dark, almost black.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XI.

PALMER MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

NUMBER 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

RISK & GOLF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

MAJ. ANDERSON AND THE STAR OF THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following extract of a letter from Major Anderson, written in Fort Sumter two days after the visit of the Star of the West. It will be read with general interest.

Fort Sumter Jan. 11, 1861.
Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. I was sorely tempted to open my battery, but, perhaps fortunately, for the chance of having matters settled without bloodshed, I could not have touched the battery that opened upon her, as my defenses were just then in such a condition that I could not have opened war. I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this war was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's hard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in the time of war—but through small numbers, I feel strong confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may threaten. Yours sincerely, ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE CAUSE.—Some European historians say: there never was a war or a revolution in which some woman could not be found at the foundation of it. Our revolutionary troubles are no doubt owing to the bitter opposition of Mr. Buchanan to Senator Douglas, and his encouragement of the Southern Democrats in defiance of Douglas's nomination; and we see it stated that the estrangement between Buchanan and Douglas, originated in a feeling of jealousy existing between Miss Harriet Lane, the former's wife, and Mrs. Douglas. Miss Lane heard a gentleman pay a flattering compliment to Mrs. Douglas, which she chose to consider as an offense against herself.—*Boston Traveller.*

FIRST RATE AMENDMENTS.—Mr. Hopkins in the Pennsylvania Legislature summarizes the Crittenden compromise by the following proposed amendments:—

"That free negroes who are seamen and are arrested in the South, be paid \$10 per day for their detention. That persons who are tarred and feathered in the South, shall receive \$1000. That persons who have their heads shaved and are otherwise maltreated, shall receive \$3000. That the families of men who are hung by lynch law in the South shall receive \$20,000."

THREE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY DROWNED.—On Friday last, William Hamilton, Benjamin Hamilton and Mary E. Hamilton of Chebeague Island, having been on a visit to Long Island, started in a boat from the latter place at half-past one o'clock, to return home. At half-past three o'clock, Mr. Green, who was on the island, gunning, discovered the boat capsized. The bodies of William and Mary were found, but that of Benjamin had not been discovered on Saturday.

PROPERTY IN SEIZURE.—After six months of legal research before the courts and referee, in Wyoming county, New-York, Rev. J. P. Page has recovered two lost sermons from the possession of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, who would not give them up before; and the sermons being adjudged to have a value of \$20 the entire costs (\$200) fall to the defendant.

WARLIKE.—England is building ships-of-war on the largest scale, and of the most formidable dimensions; and France is increasing her army, which is already the finest in the world, to an extent that shows she admires the maxim that bids men divide their time into two equal parts—one to be devoted to preparations for fighting, and the other to fighting itself.

UNPREPARED.—The country is not very well prepared for fighting. Mr. Delano, of this State, asserted in the House of Representatives the other day, that there are not 30,000 stand of arms in the national arsenals that would pass the government standard. The South is much better armed than the North.

DECLINE OF STOCKS.—Since the secession movement the bonds of Louisiana have declined from 95 a 100 to 80, with no buyers at the latter figure; and Georgia sixes, always rated higher than any other southern securities, have fallen from 102 to 75, which is the bid that has been offered of late.

A WIFE'S SERAPLES.—A Pittsfield man, who had won a fat turkey at a raffle, and whose pious wife was very inquisitive about his method of obtaining the poultry, satisfied her scruples at last by the remark "that the shakers gave it to him."

FLOATING BATTERY.—The Carolinians are building a tremendous floating battery, which they mean to employ against Fort Sumter. It is 60 feet in height, and very strong, and the men to be employed on it will be well protected.

At the sacking of the Emperor's palace at Peking, a number of valuable gold watches and clocks were destroyed. We suppose the soldiers did it as an amusement, merely by way of killing time.

AN EXTRA RUN SWEAT.—A gentleman in Danbury, while taking what is technically called a "rum sweat," set himself on fire, and was only put out after great exertions on the part of the domestic fire department.

KILLED BY LIONS.—On the 8th of January, the lions belonging to an amphitheatre in London, seceded from their den, and killed a man before they could be coerced. In America it is the asses who secede.

GOOD BEGINNING.—The new Secretary of War, Mr. Holt, has annulled several contracts made by his predecessor, Mr. Floyd, as too less than a swindle upon the Government.

Stand Up in thy Manhood.

Stand up in thy manhood,
And sell not thy heart,
Where truth is endangered,
Oh! there take a part;
Shrink not from thy duty,
But press boldly on,
Till justice has triumphed,
And victory is won.

Stand up in thy manhood,
And brave the dark storm;
Let principles triumph,
Thy virtues made known,
Though friends all forsake thee,
Adversity lower,
The future hath brightness
For life's darkest hour.

Stand up in thy manhood,
Be bold and be free,
Stand up in thy manhood,
Wherever thou be,
Be firm and unshaken,
Oh! battle for life,
Go forth in the conquest,
Be first in the strife.

A Nursery Rhyme, Newly Set.

When Andrew Jackson ruled this land,
He was President,
Who always did the thing he said,
And said the thing he meant.
A proclamation he did make,
And stilled it well with threats,
And put in place enough to stop
The bluster of two Rhett's.
The nullifiers read thereof,
And all the South beside,
And never tried that game again
Till Andrew Jackson died.

A RUSSIAN WOLF HUNT.

Wolf hunting and bear hunting are the favorite pleasures of the Russians. Wolves are hunted in this way in the winter, when the wolves being very hungry, are ferocious: Three or four hunters, each armed with a double-barreled gun, get into a troika, which is a sort of carriage drawn by three horses, its name being derived from its team and not from its form. The middle horse trots with his head hanging down, and he is called the "Snow-Eater." The two others have only one rein, and they are fastened by the middle of the body, out of which their heads free—they are called the "Furions."

The troika, is driven by a sure coachman. If there is such a thing as a sure coachman, a pig is tied to the rear of the vehicle by a rope, or a chain (for great security) some twelve yards long. The pig is kept in the vehicle until the hunters reach the forest where the hunt is to take place, when he is taken out and the horses started. The pig, not being accustomed to this gait, squeals, and his squeals soon degenerate into lamentations. His cries bring out the wolf, and gives the pig chase; then two wolves, and then three, then ten, then fifty wolves—all posting after the poor pig as fast as they can go, fighting among themselves for the best places, snapping and striking at the poor pig at every opportunity, who squeals with despair. These squeals at once arouse all the wolves in the forest, within a circuit of three miles, and the troika is followed by an immense flock of wolves. It is now that a good driver is indispensable. The horses have an instinctive horror of wolves, and go almost crazy; they run as fast as they can go.

The hunt-men run as fast as they can lead, there is no necessity to take aim. The pig squeals, the horses neigh, the wolves howl, the guns rattle; it is a concert to make Mephistopheles jealous. As long as the driver commands his horses, as fast as they are running away, there is no danger. But, if he ceases to be master of them; if they balk, if the troika is upset, there is no hope; the next day, or the day after, or a week afterwards, nothing will remain of the party but the wreck of the troika, the barrels of the guns and the larger bones of the hunters, driver, and horses.

Last winter Prince Repine went on one of these hunts, and it came near being his last hunt. He was on a visit, with two of his friends, to his estates near the steppe, and they determined to go on a wolf-hunt. They prepared a large sleigh, in which three rigorous horses were put into it, and they selected for a driver a man born in the country and thoroughly experienced in the sport. Every huntsman had a pair of double-barreled guns, and one hundred and fifty ball cartridges. It was night when they reached the steppe; that is, an immense prairie covered with snow. The moon was full, and shone brilliantly; its beams refracted by the snow, gave a light scarcely inferior to daylight.

The pig was put out of the sleigh and the horses whipped up. As snow as the pig felt that he was dragged he began to squeal. A wolf or two appeared; but they were timid and kept a long way off. Their number gradually increased, and as they gained in strength they became bolder. There were about twenty when they came within gun range of the troika. One of the party fired a wolf fell. The flock became alarmed and halted away. Seven or eight hungry wolves remained to devour their dead companion. The gaps were soon filled. On every side sharp noises and brilliant eyes were seen peering. The guns rattled ruderly after volley; but the flock increased instead of diminishing, and soon it was not a flock, but a vast herd of wolves in thick serried columns, which gave chase to the sleigh.

The wolves bounded forward so rapidly they seemed to fly over the snow, and so lightly no sound was heard; their numbers continued to increase and increase; they seemed to be a silent tide drawing nearer and nearer, and which the guns of the party, as rapidly as they were discharged, had no effect on. The wolves formed a vast crescent, whose horns began to encompass the horses. The numbers increased so rapidly they seemed to spring out of the ground; there were now about three thousand wolves come from on such a desert of snow? The party had taken the pig into the sleigh; his squeals increased the wolves' boldness. The party continued their fire, but they had now used about half their ammunition, and but two hundred cartridges were left, while they were surrounded by three thousand wolves. The horns of the crescent became nearer and nearer, and threatened to envelope the party. If one of the horses had given out, the fate of the party was sealed.

"What do you think of this, Ivan?" said Prince Repine, speaking to the driver.
"I would rather be at home, Prince."
"Are you afraid of any evil consequences?"
"The devils have tasted blood, and the more you fire the more wolves you'll have."
"What do you think is the best thing to be done?"

"Make the horses go faster."
"Are you sure of the horses?"
"Yes, Prince."
"Are you sure of our safety?"
The driver made no reply. He quickened his horses, and turned their heads toward home. The horses flew faster and faster. The driver excited them to increased speed by a sharp whistle, and made them describe a curve which intersected one of the horns of the crescent. The wolves opened their ranks and let the horses pass.

The Prince raised his gun to his shoulder.
"For God's sake don't fire!" exclaimed the driver; "we are dead if you do!"
He obeyed Ivan. The wolves astonished by the unexpected act, remained motionless for a minute. During this minute the troika was a vermin from them. When the wolves started again after it, it was to late; they could not overtake it.

A quarter of an hour afterward, they were in sight of home.
Prince Repine thinks his horses ran at least six miles in those fifteen minutes. He rode over the steppe the next day, and found the bones of more than two hundred wolves.

A SAVING CLAUSE IN THEOLOGY.—At a criminal term of the superior court recently held in Lawrence, a little boy six years old was called as a witness in an assault case. The District Attorney, having some doubts whether a boy of so tender an age knew the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions.

District Attorney.—Little boy, do you know what it is to testify?

Little Boy.—I suppose it is to tell the truth.

District Attorney.—Yes; but what would be the consequences if you did not tell the truth?

L. T.—I suppose I should be sent to jail.

D. T.—But would not God punish you?

L. T.—Oh, no,—I guess not; dad's a Universalist.

A Western steamer was about starting up the river, and the cabin boy had just returned, after spending twenty-five dollars for furs, when the following conversation occurred:—

Boy.—Well, Captain, I've come on board with the "small stores."

CAPTAIN.—What have you bought?

Boy.—I spent twenty-four dollars for whiskey, and one for bread.

CAPTAIN.—Thunder! what are we going to do with so much bread?

The filthy drunkard occupies the same room with his pure-minded wife. The thief and murderer sit at the same table with the minister of the gospel. Judas ate with Christ, and thus, from that time to the present, have vile smooth-faced traitors dared eat with such as they are ready to betray. The profane man dwells with innocent childhood, and by example, teaches the lips of innocence, the sweeter catalogue.

To incommode the enemy, the people of Charleston have destroyed their harbor.—This reminds us of the old Frenchman who asked a hawk to redeem in specie a hundred dollar bill. The hawk refused. This exasperated the Frenchman that he exclaimed: "By gar, I have my revenge," saying which he tore up the bill and threw it into the cashier's face.

A wretched editor who hasn't any wife to care for him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there an "article" which he "fain would call his own, but it was not for sale." He declares that since that night he has been "wrapt-torously wretched." As the article was hound in hoops, the reader is left to infer that it was either a girl or a keg of whisky.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen for it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for his own.

There was something of a set back administered to the young man on an excursion boat, who, in making his way through the crowd, returned to remark that "hoops take up too much room." "Not so much as whisky," replied a pert young miss in the assemblage.

Three young men were recently tried in Lampriere, Wis., for shooting at, and fatally wounding a dog, and the jury gave the following written verdict: "all three guilty,—plaintiff's damages assessed at sixpence; and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog."

A precious juvenile who, describing to his sister a visit to his pretty cousin, and how he kissed her parting, expressed it in this way:—
"When I bid her good-bye I hit her a smack on her kisser."

Drop by drop, falls into the clear well spring of youth, the litter water of experience, and there is no filterer this side of the grave, that can restore the old purity.

Laziness begins in colic, and ends in iron chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly, that he is bound tight before he knows it.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Emerson tells us that "the tongue should be a faithful teacher." Well, the eye ought to be—it always has a pupil.

LIFE OUT WEST.

MR. EDITOR: Presuming your readers have never met with the following article, I copy it from an old paper for their amusement, and for the benefit of those who contemplate going West to live:

A writer not known to us gives these answers to some queries about going West. The first question comes from Cambridgeport, Mass., and reads as follows:—
"Which is the best time for going out West, spring or autumn?"

The best time for going west is when you have the most money about you, and the least fear of losing it. If you come in the spring you are sure to shake yourself to death with the ague before fall; if you come in the fall you may live till spring if you don't freeze to death before you get there. If you come at all you had better get your stomach lined with water proof cement, so as to digest corn bread, bacon and whiskey, for that is all we have to eat except a few French hogs and billious looking tadpoles, which we catch when the river runs down.

"What part of the West is it best to emigrate to, taking into consideration the healthiness of the climate?"

There are a variety of opinions about that, my dear fellow. Our Senator, Mr. Douglas, says Nebraska is best. So it is, if you want to go into the stock business, raising an unruly kind of mixed colored cattle, that will stray off to Canada in spite of the compromise of 1850, or of 1856, or of Senator Douglas; if you want to speculate in papposes, white scalps, and get your own scalp taken off scientifically, go to Nebraska by all means. If you play poker for a living, and live on corn bread and bacon week days, and slippery elm bark on Sundays, come to Illinois. If you want to go where they have no Sundays nor anything to eat only what they brought from the East, go to Iowa. If you want to go to grass on all four, or do as other kinds of cattle do, go to Salt Lake. If you want to go where they receive the mails annually, where they live on wild cranberries crumbled in water from the Mississippi River, where three wigwags make a city, and a paper of pins and a bar of Yankee soap a merchant, go to Minnesota.

"Does the fever and ague prevail much in Wisconsin?"

Of course it does. Nobody out West is fool enough to ask such a question. Everybody shakes; even the trees shake. You can't coax a crab apple to stay on when it is good for anything. It will shake a man out of bed and kick him out of doors, and shake the beds and the walls, and give it up.

"How does a pre-emptive hold?"

That depends on circumstances. If you have a good rifle, and know how to use it, you have a chance in ten to live till you starve to death. But if you can't stand fire, and are not a good shot and a quick one, take my word for it, you had better tarry in Jericho until your beard be grown. They are all too shy for you in these woods.

"Is land to be had in the north part of Ohio for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and is it good?"

That's all fudge; got up by speculators to gull some greenhorn like you or me; for, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Ohio was worn out ten years ago. The whole business of the railroads in warm weather is to carry back folks who have been West. All the railroads have been doing this winter, carrying dirt out of Ohio into Michigan to raise a few beans and oats to keep the folks from starving to death next summer. As in the land in the north-west of Ohio, it is eighteen inches under water most of the year, and will be worth \$1.25 an acre when water snakes and copper heads bring as much per barrel in the New York market as potatoes are worth per bushel in Alton.

And lastly he wants reliable information—a short article in your paper on the subject—and he wants to get a healthy location, decent land, and fair water.

Exactly! Why my dear sir, there is no such thing as getting reliable information from a man out West, unless you give him five dollars, and then you can't believe half he says. A witness won't tell the truth in court unless you first scare him to death, and make him swear he won't lie, and then neither himself nor anybody else knows whether he tells the truth or not.

On the whole, if you feel obliged by our short article, so do we. If you want to go to a healthy land, stay at home, and don't be a fool like myself and come out West. And as for decent land, my dear fellow, what do you mean? You must know that our prairies are very indecent, especially where they are burnt over and left as naked as they were born. This true nature wears a sort of fig leaf apron every summer out of a coarse kind of grass, but it soon gets burnt off, and is as indecent as ever. As for fair water, we have none; it is all a billious compound of liquid mud, dead buffaloes, fish and rotten rattle snakes. Our common drink, when we can't get whiskey, is one-third coffee, one-third prairie mud, and the other third tobacco juice. Upon the whole, if you have good water, and can get half enough to eat, stay where you are.

"I haven't taken a drop of liquor for a year," said an individual of questionable morals.
"Indeed! I said a bystander, 'which of your features are we to believe—your lips or your nose?'"

A young widow has established a pistol-gallery in New Orleans. Her qualifications as a teacher of the art of duelling are of course undoubted—she has killed her man.

The question is often discussed whether the savages enjoy life. We suppose they do, as they always seem anxious to take it when they get a chance.

A man was recently convicted in Kentucky of stealing his neighbor's cows and hiding them in a cellar. It was a cowardly mode of cowhiding.

The American Agriculturist speaks of a species of pigs with square mouths. A learned geon can add, subtract and multiply, but these pigs can give an illustration of square root.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another who had slipped and fallen down on an icy pavement. "Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

To Major Robert Anderson.

Honor to thee, gallant soldier,
Who, when treason darkly frowned,
Saved Fort Sumter, 'er the traitor
Seath its walls a shelter found.

Whit's the flaunting flag of rebels
Floats above old Moultrie's height,
The stars and stripes, on Sumter's ramparts,
Did defiance to their might.

We can trust them in thy keeping—
With thee and thy valiant band;
Well we know thou'lt guard with safety,
The proud banner of our land.

Though the South may call thee coward,
We will call thee brave and true;
Thou hast done thy duty nobly;
Honest praises are thy due.

Here are thanks, then, gallant soldier,
Who, when treason darkly frowned,
Saved Fort Sumter, 'er the traitor
Seath its walls a shelter found.

There is a town out in Texas in which it is said, there is but one grave, upon the slab of which is written the following epitaph:—

Underneath this turf doth lie,
Back to back, my wife and I;
For she was dead, and I was dying,
For could she speak, I cannot hear.

Happier far than when in life,
Free from noise and free from strife,
When the last trump the air shall fill
If she gets up, I'll just lie still.

A SERANADE.—A gentleman who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man, who commenced a seranade thus:—

"Oh, Sally Rice,
I've called you twice,
And you lie and snore!
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake."

And open to him the door,
Winder, I don't care much which, for
It makes but little difference
To either you or I—
Big pig, little pig,
Root hog, or die!"

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.—The Chief Justice of North Carolina, in a recent letter, expresses himself strongly opposed to coercion as he understands the phrase. But he proceeds to state in this way what he thinks should be the course pursued by the U. S. Government, viz:—

"To give up to the seceding States all the forts and arsenals within their limits, situate on the main land, retaining and properly garrisoning such as can only be approached by water. Our ships of war can command the sea and collect the revenues without a collision. In this point of view it seems providential that the States have no navies. So the revenue can be quietly collected, the postal arrangements can be stopped, and the States, being 'circled around' and left to cool reflection, will soon become convinced that their true interest is in the Union; in other words, the fire will burn out itself."

AN ARMED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Chicago Democrat, republican, says that a movement is on foot to call a monster Republican Convention of 100,000 men to be held at Cincinnati on the 2d of March. The delegates to this convention are expected to be armed and equipped for any necessary service, and will hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington city on the 4th of March, or in any other direction where General Scott and Wool may order them to move.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature to regulate the sale of fire-arms and munitions of war. Selling arms to States which resist the revenue laws will be punished with confinement in State Prison.

STANDING OUT FOR HIGHER WAGES.—Orders having been received at the Nail Works at East Abington to reduce the pay of the workmen ten per cent, they have refused to continue work.

A MILITANT CHURCHMAN.—There is a military company forming at the town of Mount Pleasant, S. C., to be commanded by Rev. David McElheran, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The slave code of Brazil has been ameliorated by forbidding sales of slaves at auction, under a penalty of from \$100 to \$130 and the forfeiture of the slave sold.

PEGILIST KILLED.—Ned Price, the well known "buffer," who accompanied Heenan on his sparring tour, was shot and killed in New Orleans on the 4th inst.

Harper's Weekly publishes portraits of all the seceding South Carolina members of Congress. The Louisville Journal says they are not as well executed as they ought to be.

People talk about the equality of the sexes—they are not equal. The silent smile of a sensible, loving woman will vanquish ten men.

There are three kinds of friends—friends that love you, friends who do not trouble themselves about you, and friends who hate you.

Plenty and Pleasure walk not always hand in hand; while Poverty and Peace are often found together.

Blessed is he that bloweth his own horn; for whosoever bloweth not his own horn, the same shall be blown.

Sensibility is like a lake in the soul from which raptures of sadness must often arise, and into which the rain of tears will often fall.

Professor Agassiz assures us that the grasshopper's organs of hearing are in his legs.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. The civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

The worst kind of tax on a man's temper—Tacks left sticking up inside his boots.

Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork jackets will keep up.

A MODEL AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Perhaps the briefest personal memoirs ever written, were the *Memoirs of Count Rop-topphim*, written in ten minutes. We subjoin a few paragraphs, each of which constitutes a "chapter."

My Birth. On the twelfth day of March, 1765, I merged from darkness into light of day. I was measured, I was weighed, I was baptized. I was born without knowing wherefore, and my parents thanked Heaven, without knowing for what.

My Education. I was taught all sorts of things, and learned all sorts of languages. By dint of impudence and quackery I sometimes passed for a *savant*. My head has become a library of old volumes, of which I keep the key.

My Sufferings. I was tormented by masters; by tailors who made tight dresses for me; by women; by ambition; by self-love; by useless regrets, and by remembrances.

Memorable Epochs. At the age of thirty I gave up dancing; at forty, my endeavors to please the fair sex; at fifty, my regard of public opinion; at sixty, the trouble of thinking; and I have now become a true sage; or egoist, which is the same thing.

Respectable Principles. I have never meddled in any marriage or scandal. I have never recommended a cook or a physician; and consequently have never attempted the life of any one.

My Dislikes. I have a dislike to sots and fops, and to intriguing women who make a game of virtue; a disgust of affectation; pity for made-up men and painted women; an aversion to rats, liquors metaphysics and rhabarb; and a terror of justice and wild beasts.

Analysis of my Life. I await death without fear and without impatience. My life has been a bad melo-drama on a grand stage, where I have played the hero, the tyrant, the lover, the nobleman, but never the valet.

My Epitaph. Here lies in hope of repose, an old deceased man, with a worn-out spirit, an exhausted heart, and a used-up body. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on!

THE MAN THAT WON'T PAY THE PRINTER.—May he be shod with lightning, and compelled to wander over gunpowder.

May he have sore eyes, and a chestnut burr for an eye-stone.

May every day of his life be more despotism than the Day of Algiers.

May he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman.

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his soup seasoned with spiders.

May a troop of printers "devils" lean, lank and hungry, dog his heels each day.

May a regiment of cats caterwaul under his window each night.

May the famine-stricken ghost of an editor's body haunt his slumbers, and his "Murderer" in his dreaming ear.

May his cows give sour milk, and his churn rancid butter.

In short, may his business go to ruin, and he go to—the Legislature.

SCRIPTURE PRESENTED TO UNSCRIPTURAL SERVICE.—A Quaker living in North Burwick, Me., was out making hay on the Sabbath. On being asked if it was not contrary to scripture, he replied "no, there is scripture for it" and being asked for the passage, said: "Do you remember where it speaks of getting a beast out of the ditch on the Sabbath?" and receiving an answer in the affirmative, said—"Well, that is it—it was no use to get him out, unless you had something for him to eat?"

CURTAILING AN EVIL.—One of the "old salts" at Cape Ann, in a public prayer meeting, implored the Supreme Being to "curtail the influence of the devil." He was followed by a brother of less learning, who prayed that the evil one might not only have his influence curtailed, but that his "tail might be taken clean off." Two sedate members of the Suffolk Bar, who were present, lost their gravity at this last petition.—*Transcript.*

INNOCENCE.—The Little Pilgrim has the following:—
Little Susie H., poring over a book in which angels were represented as winged beings, suddenly remarked with much vehemence, "Mamma, I don't want to be an angel, and I needn't, need I?" "Why, Susie?" questioned her mother. "Humph! leave off all my pretty clothes, and wear faddlers like a hen."

"Look here," said an individual the other day, to a person of rather delicate organization, "if you don't take care of your health you will go into the box; you haven't got much of a constitution." "I never liked my constitution," was the reply, "and if it grows any worse I'll secede and live on my muscle."

A preacher went through the "Sunday exercises" in his church in South Carolina, the other day, with a blue cockade on his shoulder, and a big porker walking through the streets at Nashville, about the same time, with one upon the end of his tail. The latter badge was in the more appropriate place.

An old Count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. On asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her: "Miss B.—I am very old, and you are very young; will you do me the honor to become my widow?"

When a son gets an idea that he is smarter and older than his daddy, it would be well for the parent to use some means by which he would be shaken in his belief.

A Western Representative in Congress boasts that he can "bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man." He can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker.

The man who travels a thousand miles in a thousand hours, may be tolerably quick-footed, but he isn't a touch to the woman who keeps up with the fashions.

Warm Houses.
Economy in fuel, and the false idea that a little wind whistling through cracks in our dwellings is a serious evil, has brought about the practice of building air-tight houses. The outside is bricked, or boarded, clapboarded, and often lined with prepared paper; the roof is tightly tinned, windows frequently double, besides having blinds, and doors are protected in every conceivable way to keep out the cold. With such warm and dry houses, containing stoves or furnaces that keep the atmosphere up to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, why should not the inmates be healthy and comfortable? The opposite, however, is the case. Babies have the croup and die suddenly, older children have their throats down in phlegm, and adults are ever complaining of colds, rheumatics or bronchitis. When they go out in a wintry day, they must handle up like the Esquimaux of the Arctic regions or they are freezing. Continually afflicted with various ills, the changes of weather become constant sources of annoyance and unhappiness. A feeble race of men and women is thus brought into the world—the women to die early and the men to become prematurely old, burdened with a thousand bodily infirmities. So much for warm houses.

It has lately been discovered that warm barns are not conducive to the health of cattle and horses; the commissioners on the pleuro-pneumonia attributing the fatality and contagiousness of that disease to close stabling. This fact may lead to a better ventilation of barns, where so much pains is taken to make them warm. The old farm house on the hill-side with its hundred seams and openings, through which the winter wind whistles, and the summer zephyr sings, is the house of health and pure air. It may require a few more sticks of wood or an extra load of coal in a cold day, but that only shows that fresh air is coming in to supply the place of a heated impure atmosphere. The unlined, unclapboarded barn also standing near, turns out a healthy herd of cattle in the spring. The farmer wears out an unspavined, unfoundered horse, that has grown up like his children in the air. Any dwelling house, barn, workshop or factory, made so close that fresh air cannot readily enter, is unhealthy. If provided with good ventilators all is well, if the registers are always right, but few people know how, or have time to keep them just as they should be, consequently much hurt and little good is derived. Brick houses are better than those made of stone, but wood dwellings are better than either. If the latter are considered a little cold so much the better. They are better than an apothecary shop or family doctor in securing good health to inmates. After years of experience in living in air-tight boxes, some scientific savan will make the discovery that we have been suffocating ourselves in bad air, and that the only way to secure health and long life is to live in airy dwellings.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.—If the Montgomery Convention should consummate its proposed work, which is by no means certain, it is probable Alexander H. Stephens will be elected Provisional President. The object of this movement is to conciliate the conservative interests, which, in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, are seriously disaffected, and already threaten revolt against Secession. Louisiana and Mississippi have refused to elect any members of Congress to the Montgomery Convention, thus ignoring the leaders completely. Messrs. Sigsbee and Benjamin were overhauled. The revolution is already marking its victims.

POSITION OF KENTUCKY.—On the 2d of February the Senate of Kentucky passed by a vote of 25 to 12 resolutions appealing to the Southern States to stop the revolution, protesting against Federal coercion, that when the legislature adjourns on the 6th, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the response of her sister States to the application of Kentucky, and that Congress call a National Convention.

GETTING SQUARE ON HER BETRAYERS.—A girl being arrested in Chicago last week, for wearing male attire, implicated two men named Stewart, of whom she had been mistress, as counterfeiters and villains, and they, too, were arrested. They had "blowed" on her and she returned the compliment. Their counterfeiters were mostly on the Berkshire (Mass.) bank.

FOOT SENTINEL.—No re-enforcements of any kind have been sent to Fort Sumter, and none will be until Major Anderson requires them. He expresses entire confidence in his position, and ability to defend it at all hazards. Since he has obtained access to supplies, he is quite satisfied.

A CONNECTICUT TRAITOR.—Mr. Toney in accepting the resignation of navy officers who have committed treason, and thus giving them honorable release, has provoked deserved indignation in and out of the service. He is said to have allowed several to resign by telegraph, without the least inquiry.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.—In New York, a lad named Francis Weaver, was accidentally shot in the brain by his younger brother, who was playing with a pistol. The wound will probably prove fatal.

THE TARIFF.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that a Republican Tariff is certain to pass the Senate.

THE PRESENT Czar of Russia is said by a St. Petersburg correspondent to be the most beneficent sovereign in Europe, though he affects the utmost continence.

WITH THE SOUTH.—A Kentucky minister writes: "Kentucky is with the South when the necessity arises. We deplore the necessity, but most sympathize with the South."

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, February 7, 1861.
The legislature has got through another kink in the long yarn of resolves relating to federal matters. The resolves appointing Commissioners to attend a convention at Washington were worried through the House Tuesday afternoon, having previously passed the Senate. The Governor appointed the Commission the following evening and it left for Washington Wednesday afternoon. The Commission consists of John Z. Goodrich, Chas. Allen, Geo. S. Boutwell, John M. Forbes, Francis B. Crowninshield, Theophilus P. Chandler, Richard P. Waters. These gentlemen are supposed to be "sound on the goose," though they are not satisfactory to the Bell party of Boston. Nobody expects that the Convention will amount to much, the Commissioners themselves having little faith in the enterprise. Thus far the General Court has accomplished little save acting upon resolves of a national character. Several heavy matters are pending which will occupy much time, among which are the annual Berkshire question, the Sudbury Meadows case, the Greenfield and Chicopee controversy, the Old Colony Railroad extension, the Personal Liberty Bill, the proposition to annex Charleston to Boston, &c. &c. The emergency fund in the hands of the Governor has been increased from \$10,000 to \$100,000, that if necessary he may use it to defray the expenses of troops from Boston to Washington. Legislation this winter is more of special than general character, and the axes to grind are numerous, affording constant employment to the lobby, the members of which are generally better paid than those of the legislature.

During the past week your correspondent has visited several of the Charitable Institutions of the Commonwealth, and a brief notice of one or two may not be uninteresting. Of all the institutions in the State, of a reformatory character, none seems to have been better planned than the Industrial School for girls at Lancaster. This is on the right principle, being founded on a principle of love and kindness, which is the only correct principle for reforming youth. The school consists of four families of thirty girls each—each family in a separate house. The matrons and teachers, who have the whole care of them, in school and out, never allow themselves to exhibit any angry passion or use an unkind word. No matter how stubborn or refractory the girl, no matter how trying the occasion or how much punishment may be deserved, the same calm look, the same firm yet pleasant voice is always used. The only punishment for severe cases is a dark closet and low diet. The larger portion of the girls have been rescued from haunts of vice in the city, or through parent neglect, have started on a downward course. They are received from eight to fourteen years of age, yet some of them are nearly twenty. It is a home for the erring, where christian love and kindness lifts them up with words of encouragement and hope. The superintendent, Mr. Pierce, lives in a house by himself, yet he daily visits the schools, and with his amiable wife is always ready to speak an affectionate word to the girls. After passing through the several schools the legislative committee (which your correspondent accompanied) met the girls in a neat white chapel, the inside adorned with evergreen and festoons. Under the direction of the superintendent they went through with devotional exercises, reciting scripture and singing. There was one touching incident which the visitor will not soon forget. After singing that sweet little song—
"I had a mother once like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kissed from my cheeks the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue—"

They were kindly asked how many had lost their mothers. Instantly there were raised hands all over the room, while other hands were raised to hide their weeping tears. The superintendent, who had touched a tender chord in their hearts, awakening sweet memories of earlier and brighter days. The loss of a mother may have been the cause of their wanderings from the path of rectitude into the evil ways of the world. This place is the only home where they have found that love and kindness next to a mother's. The grounds surrounding the institution are beautifully laid out and studded with numerous forest and fruit trees, rendering it a delightful place in summer. When girls are considered suitably reformed, they are indentured to good families to serve during their minority. Though established but a few years, it has met with a success unparalleled by other reformatory institutions. "The Reform School at Westboro has no comparison with it. That is just getting upon the right track by adopting the family system; but so long as a large portion of the boys are treated like criminals shut up from the sun and air, year in and year out, it is more like a living tomb than a place calculated to inspire good conduct. The same rule of action practised at the Lancaster school should govern all institutions where children are placed for reform, or for education."

HEAVY COTTON FREIGHT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Western Railroad is now taxed to the utmost of its freighting capacity, much of that coming to Boston and the east being cotton. Twenty long freight trains a day will scarcely accommodate the business. Secession kills southern exports, and builds up northern railways, "making the rich richer and the poor poorer," literally and inevitably.

SICK OF FREEDOM.—A negro woman, slave to Rev. James Douglass, of Lynchburg, Va., who escaped to Boston several months since, voluntarily returned to her master on Saturday last, having been reduced almost to the point of starvation during her stay among her pretended friends. She returns back with the determination never again to leave old Virginia, where, she says, the negro is ten times as free and happy as in the North.

TEXAS GOING.—The secession ordinance passed the Texas convention, last Friday, 166 to 4; to be voted on by the people, February 23d, and if approved, to be consummated March 2d.

MARYLAND FOR THE UNION.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Hagerstown, writes that three-fourths of the people of Maryland are as true to the Union as the needle to the pole.

STARVING A SERVANT TO DEATH.—Mr. Robert Durno Mitchell, a naval surgeon of London, has been, after examination, held for trial on a charge of starving a female servant to death.

THE UNION.

Events at Washington are taking a favorable turn. The danger of seizing the capital is decreasing, and the refusal of Virginia to send disunion delegates to its State convention has had a good effect upon Maryland and other border States. The troops sent to attack Fort Pickens at Pensacola are withdrawing, and the rebels at Charleston still hesitate to attack Fort Sumter. It is said that the latter has been reinforced by soldiers from the Brooklyn, landed with muffled oars, yet the Charlestonians deny that such is the case. The President has refused to negotiate for its evacuation and Col. Haynes, the South Carolina agent returns from Washington without accomplishing anything. Louisiana has succeeded, yet one of its members of Congress, Mr. Boulogne, refuses to leave with the rest of the delegation. The Peace Convention at Washington has met and organized by closing ex-President Tyler, President. The news that Massachusetts had appointed commissioners drew from the Convention enthusiastic applause. A bill has passed the House suspending postal routes in all States where U. S. laws are resisted. Col. Harrison Ritchie, Gov. Andrews' aid, is in Washington consulting Gen. Scott, Mr. Holt, secretary of war, Senators Sumner, Wilson and others on the propriety of forwarding Massachusetts troops to Washington for the protection of the city. Men of good judgement begin to think that southern bluster will end without the firing of a gun.

OCCUPATION OF LEGISLATORS.—The annual Register of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State, compiled by Edgar M. Brown, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has just been issued. It gives the following recapitulation of the occupations of the Senators and Representatives:

Farmers, 60; Merchants, 29; Lawyers, 22; Manufacturers, 17; Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 11; Physicians and Shoemakers, 6 each; Editors, Builders, and Milliners, 5 each; Carpenters and Mechanics, 4 each; Commission Merchants, Printers, Leather Dealers, Gentlemen, Accountants, Leather Dealers, Sash and Blind Makers, and Iron Founders, 3 each; Grocers, Clerks, Jewelers, Clergymen, Nurserymen, Marble Dealers, Shipwrights, Boot Clickers, Carriage Makers, Civil Engineers, Shoe Cutters, Bakers, Store Dealers, Tanners, and Wood and Coal Dealers, 2 each; Chair Manufacturer, Real Estate and Provision Dealer, Comb Manufacturer, Harness Maker, Machine Builder, Treasurer of a Foundry Company, Morocco Manufacturer, Calico Printer, Mahogany Dealer, Provision Dealer, Armorer, Powder Manufacturer, Cigar Maker, Manufacturer of Firearms, Marble and Lime Dealer, Miller, Blacksmith, Chocolate Maker, Cutlery Manufacturer, Hatter, Gillet, Hotel keeper, Railroad contractor, Express Contractor, Bookseller, Collector, Wine Worker, Station Agent, Mason, Cooper, Lumber Manufacturer, Butcher, Furniture Manufacturer, Law Student, Teacher, Treasurer of a Savings Bank, Stationer, Wood Turner, School Furniture Maker, Engraver, Gas Manufacturer, Insurance Broker, Upholsterer, Real Estate Broker, Real Estate Agent, Flour and Grain Dealer, Furniture Dealer, Oil Manufacturer, Salesman, and Produce Merchant, 1 each. Total, 280.

Their places of nativity are put down as follows: Born in Massachusetts, 219; in New Hampshire, 25; in Maine, 9; in Vermont, New York and Connecticut, 6 each; Rhode Island, 3; England, 2; Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1. In the Senate there are 28 Republicans and 2 Democrats; in the House 226 Republicans, 11 Democrats and 3 Union men.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.—Speaker Pennington has appointed the following named gentlemen a committee on part of the Senate, to make arrangements for counting the electoral votes or President, on the 13th inst., the "second Wednesday of February": Messrs. Washburn of Illinois, Ely of New York, Craig of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Adrian of New Jersey, Senators Trumbull, Foot and Latham, compose the committee on part of the Senate.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this hotel in another column. Situated in the heart of the city, it is convenient for business men and persons seeking amusements. It is kept in first class style by gentlemanly proprietors and its tables afford all the delicacies of the season. We know whereof we speak by actual experience.

DESPERATE SUICIDE.—Olive Pratt, of Cohasset, a widow seventy years old, insane for some time past, strangled herself by winding a stout cord ten times round her neck while lying in bed. She had previously made dangerous advances to some of her grand-children.

EXECUTION.—David Cotton, a slave, was hung at Louisville, Ky., last Friday, for an attempted outrage on a white woman. Nearly 10,000 persons were present. The rope unfortunately broke, and the convict had to undergo a sort of double death.

RHODE ISLAND ON THE LOOK OUT.—Mr. Robinson, M.C., of Rhode Island, recently stated that he meant to watch this secession movement closely, and not allow all the other States to go out, and leave Rhode Island to pay the national debt.

EXPENSIVE KISSING.—Joseph McDermott, while on a spree in Worcester, went into the railroad depot and attempted to kiss several ladies, to their infinite disgust, for which offense he was arrested and fined \$10 and costs. Rather expensive fun.

A TENNESSEE SHERIFF ASCENDING WITH \$100,000.—The Nashville Banner of the 26th instant reports the disappearance of Samuel Jones, Deputy Sheriff of Maury county, with \$100,000 of the county funds.

STARVING KANSAS.—Thaddeus Hyatt has issued a strong address to the country in relation to starving Kansas. He says there is but one step between 50,000 persons and death.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—The Governor, with advice of the Council, has appointed John Williams of Weston, Pilot Commissioner, in place of Caleb Curtis, time expired.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.—The House, by a vote of 65 to 13, passed, a bill legalizing the Convention under the bill of rights.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture have adopted a manual for the use of schools, for the purpose of training young ideas in the way of agriculture. They have also resolved to establish an agricultural school if they can bring it about.

The South Carolinians threaten to blow our vessels of war sky high. That is higher than the Palmetto subjects will ever get.

A daguerreotypist in Boston has the pictures of Gov. Pickens, Rhet, and Yancey hanging in his room. It is a pity that he has not the originals hanging there also.

Anderson. Columbia looked down and wept,
She thought of battles lost and won,
But she smiled upon her child,
Her gallant Major And Her Son.

The democratic newspapers say that the duty of saving the Union devolves upon the republican party. They intend to perform that duty after the 4th of March.

In the war of the revolution Massachusetts furnished \$2,000 soldiers, which was more than double the number furnished by any other state except Connecticut, which furnished 43,000. Massachusetts furnished more troops than all the slave states, giving every eighth man to the cause, while such states as South Carolina furnished but one in forty-one.

The Charleston Mercury advises planters to keep back their cotton, in order to force the North into submission. We don't eat cotton here, and if South Carolina can get along without bread, we can without her cotton.

A great Union meeting was held in New York on the 28th ult. But what use are Union meetings? We have been throwing stuff at the secessionists long enough. We should now try the virtue of something more substantial.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.—Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, has issued an order to the Adjutant General, H. Henry Baxter, to take measures to obtain a full return of the enrolled militia of the State, in view of the importance of holding the military arm of the State in readiness to respond to any requisition of the President of the United States for aid in suppressing rebellion and executing the laws of the General Government.

LEGAL DECISIONS.—Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court, has decided that the laws existing in some of the Southern States, prohibiting colored seamen from entering their ports, and imprisoning them where there are, are unconstitutional. Yet the Southern States will not repeal these laws. Our Northern liberty bills have not been pronounced unconstitutional by any court, yet we are called upon to repeal them because they offend the South.

ALL DANCED TOGETHER.—The cooks and confectioners of St. Louis gave a grand ball and supper last week—the wealthiest gentlemen of the city dancing with chambermaids, waitresses, and ladies in rich silks and diamonds dancing with journeyman cooks, who sported the white cap and jacket usually seen in the kitchen. The supper was one of the finest ever seen, and was the result of the united skill of seventy-five cooks.

WALKING IN THE COOL OF THE DAY.—The Troy Budget mentions the case of a lady who walked from Troy to Albany in her night clothes, on Sunday night last, while in a state of somnambulism. It is a query how any person, rendered unconscious by sleep, could walk so great a distance without waking, and especially in cold weather.

TESTIMONIALS.—The English government have recently bestowed the following rewards for saving lives at sea: To Capt. John Wilson, of brig Minnie Schiffer, a gold chronometer and chain; to Mr. Thomas H. Connamant, the mate, a telescope; and to five seamen for their services in rescuing 500 persons from steamer Connaught.

INCENDIARY IN HOLLAND.—The dykes in Holland were broken in various places January 8th and 9th, sweeping away the houses of thousands of unfortunate creatures, who are wandering cold, hungry, and homeless upon the dykes. At night the rush of the torrent is distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and all ringing of bells near the river has been forbidden.

BURNED IN HER CRIB.—Another victim to crinolines is recorded in the London papers. Miss Maria Power, of Hyde Park square, was standing before the grate in her father's drawing room, when her expanded dress caught fire and she was hurled shrieking, nothing remaining upon her but her skeleton skirt. She died in great agony.

AN INDIAN BEATEN IN A SKATING MATCH.—A skating match came off a few days since at Tiverton, R. I., between Mr. E. F. Bliss of Taunton, and an Indian from Moosehead Lake. The distance was five miles, and the time 2 minutes and 24 seconds per mile. The race was won by Mr. Bliss. The Indian led for the first three miles.

HON. M. H. BOVEE, OF WISCONSIN, is now on a visit to Boston. He is the Senator who procured the abolition of capital punishment in that State in 1853, and successfully canvassed New York on the same question during the past winter.

MR. J. S. RAREY has received a challenge from Mr. T. H. Caldwell of Davisberry, Mich., to a trial of skill in subduing horse flesh. Mr. Caldwell offers to wager from \$100 to \$1,000 that he can surpass the renowned hippodamas in his own sphere.

The wife of Capt. Armstrong, late commander of the Pensacola Navy Yard, has arrived in Charleston, Mass. Her husband is still in Washington, but is expected to join his wife shortly.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Dr. Foster, who tore down and trampled upon the American flag at Covington, Ky., a few days since, has been fined \$20 for that offense.

GOOD COFFEE. Coffee pounded in a mortar is said to be far superior to that ground in a mill. The pounding develops additional aroma and oil.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SLEIGH RIDE.—Eight couples of the Palmer "young folks," improved the sleighing on Wednesday by a ride to Moulton, and returned to Palmer, taking supper at the Nassau-ano House.

We have the author of the Palmer Journal for stating that Senator Davis of Mississippi has sent an order to a dry goods firm in Palmer, for a clock pattern for his wife. Where's New York? When was Palmer "incorporated?"—Chicopee Journal.

We made no such announcement. When our merchants open accounts with secessionists, and Jeff. Davis comes to Palmer to purchase dry goods, it will be time to talk about getting incorporated.

NOR SO.—The Temperance Visitor announces that there has never been a colored person initiated into the order of the Sons of Temperance in Massachusetts. This is not true. A colored young man was taken into the Quabag Division in this village a few months since, and his character, morals and manners were far superior to many of the "white folks" who joined the division—humiliating as this fact may be. If the seceding states feel insulted at this they can add it to their list of grievances.

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER.—The ladies connected with the Baptist church and society, in this village, propose having a festival and supper at the vestry of their church on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., where they will be happy to receive their friends and the public generally. Friends of the society desiring to contribute refreshments, are requested to send them to the vestry, by 3 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, without further invitation. In case the weather should prove unfavorable, the festival will be postponed to the next fair evening.

CONCERT.—Miss Ellen S. Kimmons, the celebrated blind vocalist and pianist, will give a concert at Avenue Hall on Saturday evening, assisted by Mr. L. H. Parmenter of Boston, and Miss Nellie Pierce of New York. This lady is a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, where she remained ten years, receiving a thorough musical education. From a sketch of her life before us, she is highly recommended by private citizens and the press, as possessing rare musical ability.

FATHER HALLEY ON THE DUCKVILLE ROWDIES.—We understand that Father Halley of Ware, the catholic priest having charge of the parish in Palmer, read from the pulpit last Sunday, a list of the names of the persons who were convicted and fined by Justice Allen last week, for disturbing the peace at Duckville on the preceding Sunday, and also the names of others not arrested—denouncing their conduct saying they behaved more like beasts than men, and approved the proceeding of the justice in the matter, saying that "he served them right." Not much chance for having "an illegitimate time entirely" with both the law and the priest against them.

MISTY PAY SLIP SENT BEFORE GETTING MARRIED.—A French couple from Three Rivers, with their friends, decorated with badges and their teams with flags, went to the Catholic church last Sunday to be married. It appeared that they, and certain others, able to hire slips in the church, preferred to sponge their preaching, and thus cheat the priest as well as the Lord. The priest not liking this state of things turned them out as unfit either to go to church or get married. The couple thought more of getting married than they did of the priest's blessing, and so adjourned with a *hurra* to Palmer Depot, where justice Granger soon made them husband and wife.

BRAVE SOLDIER BOYS.—While the military companies in the eastern part of the state are offering their services for the preservation of the country, the company in Belchertown is going to pieces. Immediately after the Adjutant General issued his orders for all companies to hold themselves in readiness for marching orders, the captain of the Belchertown company resigned, and his example has been followed by most of the privates. There has been a perfect rush of courageous (?) fellows to obtain their discharge. Several of them hail from Palmer. We do not wish to intimate that this "break up" is in consequence of fear of being called into active service. Nothing of the sort. The courage of the company has been too often tried on "Belcher Common," on fourth of July, and on other great public occasions, when with majestic front it marched to the sound of martial music, formidable with bristling bayonets and glorious with nodding plumes. Such soldiers never quail when asked to face the cannon's mouth. We doubt not that a reluctance to hurt somebody is the only excuse that members have for withdrawing. And isn't that a good excuse?

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hampden East Association of Congregational ministers, held its quarterly session on Tuesday and Wednesday last, with Dr. Vaill, of this village. The number of ministers present in the course of the session was twenty-three, of whom fifteen are pastors or stated supplies of the churches in this connection. Two or three others are members of the Association, but without pastoral charge. Of the visiting brethren from abroad, was Rev. Mr. Marsh, President of the University of Oregon, and Rev. Mr. Hazen, a Foreign Missionary from Bombay. The exercises at the church on Tuesday evening were of an interesting character. The sermon by Rev. Mr. Knight of South Hadley Falls was one of beauty and power; this was followed by an earnest address from Rev. Mr. Parsons of Springfield. Other addresses were expected, but from the coldness of the house were omitted. The choir performed their part very acceptably, and but for the smallness of the congregation (only about 75 persons), and the coldness of the house, the meeting would have been a choice one, as it was, it was a very pleasant occasion. It is due to say that the smallness of the audience is to be attributed to the fact of two other simultaneous meetings in the village which these members doubtless felt under obligation to attend, rather than from want of interest in this. We allude to the agricultural association and the division of the sons and daughters of temperance. May each receive their due measure of attention, and above all, those that have for their object the eternal salvation of priceless souls.

RECONSTRUCTION.—We learn from Vicksburg Whig that a test vote was taken in the Mississippi convention, on the 18th ult., upon the question of forever excluding the non-slaveholding States from any Union which might be formed by the seceding States. It was upon a motion by Judge Gholson of Monroe to prescribe the new Union within slaveholding limits. The vote was yeas 23, nays 57.

DIFFERENCE IN CONSTITUTION.—A western editor thinks sewing girls cannot be expected to compete with sewing machines, for they haven't such iron constitutions.

WARE IRONS.—Dr. Geo. C. Holden has purchased the druggist's stock belonging to Geo. B. Hitchcock, deceased, and has leased the same store, where we understand he will also attend to dentistry as heretofore.—Lewis Demand recently slaughtered a heifer one year old which weighed when dressed 574 lbs.

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' INSURANCE company of Worcester have recently paid to the proprietors of the Baptist church which was burned last Oct., the sum of \$2500 insurance. This with the private subscriptions will probably make \$3500 towards rebuilding.

QCAOAG LIBRARY.—The books for the agricultural department of the library have arrived and will be put in proper shape for the use of members in a few days. We hope that those of our citizens who have not joined the association will do so at once, and thus build up a good miscellaneous department also.

USIOX.—There is a house in Union, Ct., tenanted by three families, where three births happened in one night last week; demonstrating the fact that Union still exists, and must and will be preserved.

SECESSION ITEMS. Much excitement was caused in Virginia by the announcement of the fact that some of the guns of Fort Monroe were pointed "inland," and the telegraph was freighted with the distressing intelligence that "Mr. Buchanan was very much grieved about it." The Richmond Whig says "the whole story grew out of the fact, as we are fully assured, that there are guns on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, and have always been there, that may be pointed 'inland' should occasion require."

The Times Washington correspondent says that a gentleman from Springfield, Ill., expresses the opinion that the Navy Department will be offered to George Ashmun of Massachusetts, but his personal friends are pressing him for the Boston Collectorship.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser telegraphs as follows: "The position of Maryland in regard to secession, is still considered very doubtful. Virginia, too much impregnated with the secession movement, looks a willing ear to the counsel of her political leaders who are in favor of her joining the rebellious States. Her action and determination are awaited with extreme anxiety."

Postmaster Capen of Boston, is in Washington, and says we had better have a twenty years war to maintain the Union, than a hundred years war after separation.

Major Harvey Brown commands all the troops in Washington except the sappers and miners, who are under the immediate command of Lieut. Doane. It is ascertained that Mr. Floyd's whole acceptances were \$6,000,000, first and last; and account for half a million more. It therefore appears that \$3,000,000 more are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals.

Gov. Pickens is released from culminating a number of young men in Vassar College, and formed them into a company to be at the command of the Governor. He does not think that students make the best soldiers, and he deprecated the idea of breaking up the State literary institutions.

The Richmond Enquirer vouches for the quietude of Gov. Wise. It says he is far from well, and is confined at home, watching by the sick bed of a member of the family. He is consequently unable to conquer and hold Washington, even if he had a disposition to do so.

The modification of the tariff is exciting considerable feeling. The Pennsylvania iron interests are being brought to bear to obtain such a modification of the tariff as will amount to an entire prohibition of foreign imports.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE SENTENCED TO SIBERIA.—A Paris correspondent sends the following to a Boston paper:

"Prince P. Dolgorouki, after having been duly summoned to appear, has been condemned by the Senate of Moscow to lose all his titles, his vast estates have been confiscated, and he has been exiled to Siberia for life. This crime is not returning to Russia, though ordered by the Czar to do so, and publishing a book 'The Truth about Russia' which reveals the wide-spread corruptions which mine the Russian empire. The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia is said to be Italy not long ago everything the book contains is strictly true—both the greater dose of truth the more impalpable it is in despotic countries. The French Government, to please Russia, has forbidden the newspapers here to notice, or to call public attention in any way to the book. England alone can be trusted with impartiality."

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The Hartford Convention, made up of delegates from the New England States, was held in 1814—forty-seven years ago. They were dissatisfied because the General Government had destroyed the commerce of the Eastern States. They urged the amendment of the Constitution, or the right of a peaceful withdrawal from the Union. They agreed finally to wait six months, and to reassemble in Boston. Before that time peace was concluded, and the difficulty healed. The secessionists of 1814 were not so rash and unreasonable as those of 1861.

GOING TO THE DEVIL.—An extensive planter in Louisiana, in a letter dated Jan. 11, writes rather despondingly. He says:—

"We are all going to the devil as fast as possible. If Old Buck has not the nerve, I hope Old Abe will have, to put down secession. I consider this country lost and ruined. Our property is valueless. No money—no price for our little crops. I see nothing but ruin for the future. Had Old Buck had the nerve of a Jackson, and sent a fleet to Charleston in the first instance, all would have been well."

RECONSTRUCTION.—We learn from Vicksburg Whig that a test vote was taken in the Mississippi convention, on the 18th ult., upon the question of forever excluding the non-slaveholding States from any Union which might be formed by the seceding States. It was upon a motion by Judge Gholson of Monroe to prescribe the new Union within slaveholding limits. The vote was yeas 23, nays 57.

DIFFERENCE IN CONSTITUTION.—A western editor thinks sewing girls cannot be expected to compete with sewing machines, for they haven't such iron constitutions.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THESE valuable medicine is uniting in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CATTION.—These Pills should not be taken for females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

1. all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Debility, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics or Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
The Original Medicine. Established in 1837,
first article of the kind ever introduced under
name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any
other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers
counterfeits. The genuine can be known by
name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Disease
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a blessing to all Cancers and Constitutional Weaknesses
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Notonly relieve, but effect rapid and lasting
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every

BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Sings
are prevented by an attack of this troublesome
disease from performing their necessary duties.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irrita-
tion of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' per-
sistence, and at the same time improve the tone

compass of the voice; consequently are very
used by those who have occasion, and always
success.

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WHY DON'T YOU DO
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Produces Luxuriant Glossy Hair of Original Color

and a Clean Scalp, no matter what the life it is used.

ANYBODY who may try it, will find it does not discolor the skin; but sustains the natural secretions at the roots, gives strength to the Hair, and thus restores color and freshness. It can be used as a water upon the scalp, and with as much oil as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits in an article for the toilet, has no equal.

If you are bald,
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If your Hair is getting thin,
If you are troubled with dandruff,
If you are a little grey,
If your Hair is all grey
If your Hair is harsh and coarse,
If you wish a nice Hair Dressing

USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
If you wish a Reliable Restorative
USE HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

The Boston Traveller says: "A preparation at last been discovered which restores the color of the Hair by acting upon its roots, gives it back its original gloss and beauty, no hair dye will do. If you wish to have color, instead of the dull rough look which dye imparts, use Heimstreet's Restorative." "The roots of the hair and

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the skin soft and fresh, imparting to
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will give immediate relief to the sting of
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USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM
And you will not be disappointed

Physicians look with wonder upon
cures, for it has heretofore been thought
necessary to use preparations of less
to cure immediately; but the Ma-
golia is neither. It is the most elegant
to put up article for sale anywhere, and
is obtained of all our Apothecaries and
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The Palmer Journal.

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PALMER MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

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—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay strictly in advance, twenty-five cents will be deducted. For six months, seventy-five cents; for three months, thirty cents.

PARSON BROWLOW ON DISUNION DEMOCRACY.

The following plucky article we clip from the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Whig, which is edited by the renowned Parson Brownlow. It is as full of grit as a haid of sand:

"You Can't Intimidate Us."—Subscribers in South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, are constantly sending in their insulting epistles to us, and asking a discontinuance of their papers because we are opposed to secession. We receive as many new patrons as we lose old ones, but if we were to receive none, and every man on our list were withdrawn, we would have no part or lot in the wickedness and treason of secession. This effort to break up this government, led on by South Carolina, is a bold, wicked, daring and damnable act, for which its guilty leaders ought to be ignominiously executed! This whole scheme of disunion is a more consummate abolition contrivance than was ever devised at the North by the most ultra anti-slavery men, and will work the greatest mischief to the slave population of the country. It will bring about the overthrow of slavery one hundred years sooner than the republican party could have done it.

The cotton states may go out of the Union—the border states may go with them—all together, may form a Southern confederacy. We shall adhere to our Union, Constitution and laws, and denounce secession, and the miserable Southern confederacy that may spring from it, and those who brought it about, though it may cost us our life upon the scaffold! Nay, we shall dare say in the teeth of South Carolina, that the federal government ought to enforce her laws, collect her revenue, and punish the rebellious states back into line, at the point of the sword and the mouth of the cannon!

We have no desire to live under any government organized and controlled by the corrupt, wicked, and hell-deserving villains who led this revolution in the South. Democracy, as such, is corrupt, and as infamous as hell, has been demolished, and that is the trouble. Milton says, 'The Devil preferred to reign in hell, rather than to serve in heaven.' So with democracy.

Let every man in the country speak out in these times that try men's souls, at all hazards, and say to the world what he feels in his heart to be true. There does not live a disunionist south of Mason and Dixon's line, who is not a democrat, and if this Union is destroyed, as we incline to believe it will be, it will be destroyed by defeated, ambitious and wicked democrats. To oppose disunion is to oppose democracy; and as long as we have a voice to speak, a hand to write, and a heart to hate the vile organization, so long will we war against democracy, whether it shall appear in the garb of disunion, in the cloak of Southern rights, or in the garb of an angel of light. We are against the monster.

AMUSING ELOPEMENT ON AN OX SLED.—An ox team attached to a lumber sled, and bearing astride of its cross beams a coarse-grained young man and a hoxson girl of 18, dragged its slow length along Larned street, Detroit, and halted in front of Justice Parley's office. The couple dismounted and entered the office, where they made known their wishes, and requested to be married at once. The expectant bridegroom said he had come to town with a load of produce for his employer, who owned the team, and as Susan wanted to buy a kalikder dress, he had brought her along on top of the bags. On their way in, they talked the matter over, and in view of the fact that they sorter liked each other, and had done considerable courtin on the sly concluded to get married.

They declared themselves of age, and took the bonds for better or worse. The bridegroom was very much elated, and kissed the bride an enormous number of times. Then he requested the justice to kiss her, and said that all respectable persons among the spectators might enjoy the same privilege.

He was especially elated on the newspaper question. Put her in, put her in the paper, he said in a reckless manner, and make Susan's name all capitals—I'll pay for big letters—what's the use of gettin married to a purty girl unless you can get it in the papers. In the midst of this jubilation, the thought of the old gentleman at home struck him, and he sobered down as though a shower bath had fallen upon his head. Come, Susan, he said, taking her hand, let's go home and see it out; Lord, won't he be mad! And he drew a sigh, and switched up the cattle, whose gait seemed altogether to slow for his palpitating hopes and fears.

THE OLD NULLIFIERS.—Mr. Rhett, one of the few nullifiers who have lived to ripen and to rot into secessionists, said in the South Carolina convention, in March, 1853, "That he would rather see the whole state, from the Table Rock to Fort Moultrie, a military camp, than for South Carolina to continue a member of the Union, such as it now is, and has been for ten years." According to this, the grievances of the Palmetto country date from 1823, several years before an abolitionist had been heard of, when even the protective policy had not reached to its highest type, when Mr. Calhoun had been for six years in President Monroe's cabinet, and when the Presidency had been in the hands of Southerners for twenty-two successive years. Perhaps it was owing to the enactment of the personal liberty law by Massachusetts in 1855, that South Carolina began to feel degraded, wolfish, and rebellious in 1823.

A lad a day or two since, was called to the stand in the Common Pleas Court, whose tender years raised doubts as to his competency as a witness, by not understanding the nature and obligation of an oath. The first question was—

"Are you the son of the plaintiff?"

The little fellow crossing his legs and deliberately putting about half an ounce of sweetmeats in his mouth, with the utmost sang froid replied, "Well, it's so reported."

Tears.

There is a tear of sweet relief,
A tear of rapture and of grief,
The feeling heart alone can know
What soft emotions bid it flow.
It is when memory charms the mind
With tender images refined,
'Tis when her magic spells restore
Departed friends and joys no more.

A Living Stream.

The deepest ice that ever froze
Can only o'er the surface close;
The living stream lies quick below,
And flows, and cannot cease to flow.

LOVE, LUNACY AND LUCK.

We have in our time heard a good many tough fish stories, and among others that of the "strange fish" recently caught at Chicot Pass, in this state, which "appeared to be a cross between the alligator and shark," and had in his stomach \$3.07 in small change, together with a stout bowie knife, a revolving pistol, and other articles of a filibustering character.

That many of these tales are mere piscatory fictions, we have always held since our arrival at man's estate, and now, that truth is considerably stranger than fiction, we shall proceed, with due sobriety to show.

A few years ago Jarvis Wright was one of the shrewdest and most successful of the "traders" in the Choctaw nation. In early life he had left the granite hills of New England, and he wended his way towards the setting sun. His money making instincts were pretty strongly developed, and in his race for wealth he forgot the strong affectional wants of his nature, and was known throughout the nation as the rich old bachelor.

Now it so happened that in things theological, the heart of Jarvis, during his wanderings and money gatherings, became hardened, and in all matters of religious faith he was voted heterodox. In fact, he was almost as heretical as the heathen Choctaws, with whom it was his boast to drive skilful trades, and for whose spiritual benefit missionaries were sent out annually by the Christians at the North.

Among the missionaries who visited the Choctaw hills during the year 1850, there was one who had a laughter whom he loved passing well. Jarvis saw her, and he, too, soon loved her with no common love. It was, indeed, strange to witness the effect of the tender passion on that hardened unbeliever. Time, which was supposed to have blunted and blunted the finer sensibilities of his lusty organism, had been only concentrating their essential fires, even as the spirit in a cedar barrel is concentrated and strengthened by the frosts which render the exterior cold and dry.

So the love of Jarvis, in its wild vehemence, was a riddle to the men and maidens of the Choctaw tribe, and even the traders wondered. Jarvis in love! So strange was the idea as to be considered ridiculous, and most of his old friends concluded that his brain was getting turned. And so, as the diverse facts too often have it, Jarvis' angel proved unkind. The richly freighted bar of his hopes was shipwrecked, and "a rooted sorrow" settled on his soul. Fair daughter of the missionary! She never for a moment thought that her mission was to wed the rough and heretical, though rich old bachelor, while younger and more attractive gallants were suing for the favor of a smile. She refused him, and he became incontinently crazed, and moped and wandered, still talking but of her.

At length his friends concluded to bring him to this wayward city of New Orleans, where several of his relatives reside, and after spending a few months here, the demented lover began to be in some measure forgetful of his grief. Occasionally, indeed, he would be as sane as any man in existence, but with the changes of an hour his fit of love-lunacy would return, and he would be as wild and wandering as ever.

As he was perfectly harmless, even when he fit on him, he was transferred to a plantation at Terre Beauf, where he was allowed the privilege of hunting. And in due time hunting alligators among the bayous and lagoons became the favorite pastime of the love-lorn Jarvis, and it was hoped that eventually he would wholly forget his unrequited love, and be content with hunting for a wife. But now a new mania seemed for a while to have been heeded to seize him. Of killing alligators he had become tired, but to catch and tame one was his new idea—the mission of his life. He thought that if he could only catch and tame a live alligator, the star of his fortune would again rise in the ascendant, and in the amphibious creature he would find a "guide, philosopher and friend."

With all the "method" of his madness he set about the realization of his wild idea, and one day, about six weeks ago, he captured a juvenile monster of the class he sought, and commenced at once to cultivate it with a social, kindly intimacy. No more did he visit the distant bayous; for to the wants of his new found friend he devoted all his time and attention. Scarcely, indeed, did he speak to any one else, but when he did, it would be the same parrot phrase: "The man that he liked enough to catch and tame a live alligator can draw a prize in the Havana lottery." This he would repeat, not only to the people of the house where he resided, but to his alligator-ship, a thousand times, and a thousand times again.

After several days consultation with his sealy friend, Jarvis determined one fine morning to visit the city, buy a lottery ticket, and prove his luck. So he engaged a passage for himself and alligator on the Mexican Gulf railroad cars and came. After arriving, he went straightway to a mercantile house where his money is deposited, drew \$10, and commenced his search around the city for a ticket that his saurian counsellor would be satisfied with. Long and weary was the search. To a hundred shops the alligator was carried, and the wares of a hundred ticket vendors were submitted to him before he manifested his approbation by an approving wag of his caudal appendage. As soon, however, as the ticket with the mystic numbers was displayed, the mysterious reptile's eye brightened, and his tail wagged wisely. And Jarvis interpreted the cabalistic wag as a sign to buy, and forthwith he bought the ticket and went home rejoicing.

Two days after the drawing tableau of the Havana lottery arrived, and strange as it may appear, the ticket selected by the approving

wag of the alligator's tail was set down for the \$20,000 prize. The story may seem improbable, but it is no more strange than true, as several respectable merchants on Carondelet street, who are familiar with the facts, and the members of the commercial firm on Camp st., where the money has since been deposited, can attest. Indeed, we have the story from the lips of one nearly related to the unlucky yet lucky Jarvis. Nor did the luck of the alligator hunter end with the drawing of the prize. Recently, as is well known, exchange on Havana has been commanding a handsome premium, and Jarvis, through one of his relatives, received for his ticket not only the \$20,000 it called for, but a premium of \$750 besides.

Who will hereafter say that the tail of an alligator is not a thing of wisdom? With this philosophic query our tale shall end.—N. O. Crescent.

SIGNIFICATION OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Benjamin—son of the right hand, i. e. of good fortune; Clement—mild tempered; Robert—famous in council; Sebastian—to be revered; William—golden helmet; James—a supplanter; David—well beloved; Stephen—a garland; Alfred—all peace; Jesse—a firm; John—gracious gift of Jehovah; Judah—renewed; Charles—noble spirited; Henry—uncertain; Albert—all bright; Daniel—a judge from God; Thomas—a twin; George—a husbandman; Joseph—addition; Simon—a hearkening; Andrew—courageous; Jacob—a supplanter; Solomon—peaceable; Lot—a veil.

Here we have given the signification of the Christian names of the Senators of the United States. It would seem that Benjamin Fitzpatrick was born to good luck; Clement C. Clay, Jr. of Alabama is mild tempered; Robert W. Johnson of Arkansas is famous in council; William M. Gwin of California is a golden helmet; James W. Grimes of Iowa is a supplanter; James Dixon has already manifested a disposition to supplant Republicanism; Stephen A. Douglas may yet win the crown; but the idea of associating Alfred Iversen of Georgia with "all peace," is quite as much amiss as to say Jesse D. Bright is "firm." Most people are beginning to think that John J. Crittenden is a "gift of Jehovah." Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana will be "renewed" as a disunionist in the future history of America. The "noble spirit" of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts is not illustrated in his uncharitable speeches on American public affairs. Henry is recorded as uncertain. Mr. Albert G. Brown of Mississippi all bright, but he keeps much of his light under a bushel. Simon Cameron is "hearkening," as they say in Nantucket "the worst kind," for sounds from Springfield, Illinois, just now. So much for Senators. "Rufus"—red headed; Josiah—whom Jehovah heals; Felix—happy; Ezra is a helper; Susan is a lily; Ida—happiness; Mary means rebellion; Matilda—heroine; Deborah will sting, for she is said to be a bee; Dhantha is a pink; Anne and Hannah are gracious; Jemima is a dove; Laura is a bay tree; Margaret is a pearl; Miss Penelope is a weaver; Polly and Molly like Miriam; Phyllis is a green bough; Rada is a rose; Miss Ursula is a she bear, Abigail is her father's joy; but Almina like Henry is uncertain; Elizabeth is good; Hephzibah—my delight is in her; Roxana was the name of the wife of Alexander the Great; and Zenobia was the wife of Jupiter.

A LION'S LOVE FOR A BLACK TIGRESS.—The Philadelphia North American records the following singular case:

"In one compartment of the cage in which the animals perform at Van Amburgh's beautiful menagerie, in Chestnut street, is a huge tawny Asiatic lion. His room-mate is a black female tiger. The tiger is small, compared to the regal lion, but is highly valued as a zoological curiosity, and the only specimen of the kind in this country. She was purchased by Mr. Van Amburgh some two years ago, and has lived with the lion ever since. The attachment between the two is something remarkable. When other animals are in the same cage, and any affront is offered to the little tiger, she runs under the belly of the lion, and woe be to the animal that dares approach her. No matter how hungry he may be, the lion never touches his share of their daily meat until his little chum has selected her share, and even this he never entirely consumes until certain that she has enough. All the animals are as fat as hogs, but this black tigress is aldermanic in her proportions, and no remedy exists for the matter. She has been twice removed from the lion, but until she was returned the generous beast would take neither food or rest, while the frantic manner in which he dashed at the bars was a sufficient warning that a further detention of the tiger would be a dangerous matter. Should his mate die, the lion would probably pine to death. Once when she was taken away a lioness was substituted. The lion instantly fell upon her, and at a single bite broke her spine, and crushed some of her ribs. Careful nursing saved her life, and she is still living, but with her hinder parts immovably paralyzed."

A SECRET TO FARMERS.—It is worth knowing that every keeper of cows may cause them to calve in the day time, instead of night or day as may happen, causing much watching and want of sleep. The simple method is this: When the cow is in calf and the milk beginning to fail, till she is about "yellow," let no milk be taken from her during the day, or at night, but milk her any time in the morning, and let none be taken but in the morning, and when her time to calve has come, she will drop her young in the day time. Two of our friends have tried this simple method, and have found it correct in every case. One who has eighteen cows has tried it for two years, and now they never think of sitting up at night.

FIGHT WITH A WILD CAT.—While Levi Wentworth was cutting timber near Stillwater, N. J., last week, a wild cat leaped upon his back from an adjoining tree, and a severe struggle ensued. Mr. W. succeeded in throwing the "varmint" to the ground, and it thereupon darted off, leaving the victor leisure to calculate the amount of his next tailor's bill.

ROUGH BEGINNING OF THE HONEYMOON.

Recently an athletic young farmer, in the town of Waynesburg, took a fair girl, "all hatched in blushes," from her parents, and started for the town across the Pennsylvania line, to be married where the ceremony could be performed without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl—a tall, gaunt and sharp featured female of thirty-seven summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wells-ville to pass the night. People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped observed that they conducted themselves in rather a singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law to the parlor and talk earnestly to her, speculating wildly the while. Then the tall female would "put her foot down," and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair young bride into a corner, but he would no sooner commence talking than the gaunt sister would rush in between them and angrily join in the conversation.

The people at the hotel ascertained what all this meant about nine o'clock that evening. There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly married couple. Female shrieks and masculine "swears" startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot. The gaunt female was pressing and kicking against the door of the room, and the newly married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might. Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband, in his gentlemanly Greek. Slave apparel. It appears that the tall female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly wedded pair; that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract.

"Won't you go away now, Susan, peacefully!" said the newly married man, softening his voice.

"No," said she, "I won't—so there!"

"Don't you budge an inch," cried the married sister within the room.

"Now—now, Maria! said the young man to his wife in a piteous tone, "don't go for to cuttin' up in this way—now don't."

"I'll cut up as much as I want!" she sharply replied.

"Well," roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well just you two wimin put on your duds and go right home and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to a hundred, bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the whole d—d cohort of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone.

A GREAT WRONG.

There is a great wrong existing in society, that should be remedied, and that is the difference in the treatment of the sexes when they fall from virtue. If a woman errs she is once ostracised, and every door of admission to society closed against her. Not so with the man, who, mayhap, is the very one that seduced her into the evil life she is leading.

Too often it is the case that society which turns the female prostitute into the gutter and house of correction, admits the male prostitute to the freedom of the parlor, and to intimate intercourse with the purest mothers and daughters. It is putting the thing in its mildest form, to say that the father who thus knowingly exposes his family to pollution and ruin, is false to his trust, and ought to expect shame and sorrow.

The consequences of this are daily seen in the numerous cases where wives and also daughters fall a prey to the seducer's wiles. It is time that the licentious man, even if he be one of wealth, education and style to secure access to society, be as effectually cast off from the seeming tolerance of the virtuous as the lewd woman. The doors of every house should be closed against every known libertine.

There is a world of truth in the above article. If a woman falls from virtue, society closes every door against her. Her own sex are her bitterest revilers, and while they thus revile their 'frail sister,' associate with men who are notorious libertines. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere in relation to this matter.

INGRATITUDE.—When Lola Montez went to California as an actress, she engaged an agent. This gentleman was a married man with two children, and seeing him unhappy in the absence, she presented him with sufficient money to bring them and their mother home.

Shortly after their arrival, the husband died. Lola then adopted the widow and orphan—educating the latter at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. An officer in the United States Navy fell in love with one of these girls, and Lola literally acting in loco parentis, approved his suit. During her last visit to England, the marriage took place. Lola did not again encounter her protegee (who accompanied her husband to a distant State, where he was detailed for public duty) until a recent period, when she met her walking down Broadway, in company with a lady of the highest rank. With her usual impulse, Lola rushed to her young friend—literally the child of her charity—as if to embrace her. The young lady drew coldly back, and said, "Madam, I do not know you." "Do not know me? I am Lola Montez." "Madam," she exclaimed, as she turned coldly away, "I know you not—I never saw you before, and if you persist in speaking to me I will call a policeman," and walked away. Lola went home, more in sorrow than in anger, and that same day had the first attack of paralysis, which a few days ago, destroyed her.

The duck factory at Lawrence is kept running on extra time, and yet is unable to supply the orders received. California takes a large quantity of heavy duck cloths from this company.

Religion and medicine are not responsible for the faults and mistakes of their doctors.

ALARMING SPREAD OF THE SECESSION FEVER.

The New York Times has the following very capital hit at the modern doctrine on which secession is justified, viz: That the most solemn confederacies or unions are but compacts voluntarily made, and therefore to be severed at the option of either party, the seceding party having the right to seize upon everything that the trusting confidence of the other party may have placed in its, his, or her reach:

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT SECESSION.

DEAR MR. TIMES:—I am a woman, and therefore ignorant, but I should like to be enlightened.

If "secession" is right and lawful, why can't I secede from my husband? He has always been kind and indulgent, (even to my faults) but he may abuse me, and would it not be well to separate now, before any overt act is committed? I know I promised to love and honor him while life lasted, but that was a long time ago, and since then he is changed in many respects—wears whiskers, and is bigger and stronger, and therefore I feel justified in withdrawing. Besides, as it was "only a compact," and voluntary at that, of course I have a right to withdraw from it at pleasure.

I hardly know how we shall manage about the children, but we must divide them in some manner. You needn't try to reason with me, for my mind is made up. My only wish is to separate peaceably, and not make a fuss and break things.

Now if you can give me any information as to the modus operandi of dissolving my matrimonial union, I shall be very grateful.

Yours Truly,

JERUSA ANN BROWN.

It is not quite in our line of practice to give advice (especially gratis) in such matters, but the case is so simple that "Jerusha Ann" can have very little doubt how to act. The first thing she has to do is to resume her original sovereignty. The next is to refuse to obey orders—and take possession of her husband's pantaloons, boots and other property situated within her jurisdiction. Then, if he takes steps to recover his property and re-establish his authority, he is clearly making war on his wife; and there is nothing in the original compact to warrant any such proceeding. On the contrary, it was plainly the intent of the parties at the outset that the Union should be one of affection and not of force. When things have reached this point, if he is a reasonable man he certainly can be made to see the impropriety and the extreme danger of any such action on his part; and thus the whole matter will be comfortably and peacefully arranged.

We take it for granted in giving Jerusha this advice, that she has taken good care to secure a handsome allowance from her husband in advance,—that she has a good home to go to, with plenty of friends to protect and support her, and that she has no reason to fear any sort of annoyance from her husband or the rest of mankind. These little matters are liable to be overlooked by persons in her frame of mind,—but they are important enough to be worth thinking about. Two or three petulant and uneasy females, we happen to know of, are in some danger of getting into serious trouble from neglecting them.

IN THE WRONG BOX.

An unmarried lady, a perfect specimen of an old maid, being on a visit to a friend who lived in a large manufacturing town, went one Sunday to church alone, and was shown into a large square pew, in which half a dozen females were seated. The prayers were drawing to a conclusion, when the officiating minister deviated from the afternoon service into another with which she was unacquainted. This was a novelty to Miss P., who was in the habit of attending public worship at a fashionable chapel in London. When this interlarded service began, her co-pewers stood up; she, as a matter of course, followed their example, and, on doing so, was surprised to see all the congregation except themselves either sitting or kneeling. Her companions presently knelt down. She again followed their lead, and paying great attention to the succeeding prayer, she discovered that it was a thanksgiving for safe delivery from the pain and peril of childbirth. The usual afternoon service being over, she rose from her knees with crimsoned cheeks and in an agitated state of mind, which were not lessened by the clerk coming into the pew, and asking her, "Have you a child to be christened, Ma'am?" Pushing him aside, she rushed out of the churching pew, into which she had inadvertently been put, and made the best of her way out of the church. On entering her friend's drawing room she looked so excited and alarmed, that Mrs. M. exclaimed, "My dear Charlotte, what has happened to you? Have you been rubbed or as-saulted?" "Worse, worse—much worse," hysterically sobbed the old maid, "I've been churched!"—Court Journal.

THE NORTH ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.—If there should come a conflict between the North and the South, all the laws of history would have to be reversed to give victory to the latter. Over and over again it has been noted by leading writers that the North is almost always victorious in military conflicts with the South. The men who overran the Roman Empire came from the North. The Northmen were a terror to the people of Southern lands, and the sight of their sails made even Charlemagne moan; and as Normans they were victorious wherever they fought, and they deeply influence human affairs through their deeds even to this day. How long German races dominated in Italy, recent events have brought forcibly to our minds.—Nearly all the dynasties of Europe are of Northern origin,—those of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, England, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, and Denmark, being all of Northern blood, as are most of the lesser ruling houses. Even the Ottoman family is a Northern Race. How Russia, eminently the Northern nation, defeated Napoleon in 1812, when he led a Southern force against her—French, Germans, Italians, and others, all Southern, as compared with the Russians, is something which the world never will forget while the world shall endure. Examples might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

A TIME TO PAY.

Reader, now is the time to pay your debts. Good resolutions are good as far as they go, but in the opinion of your creditors, they don't pay either the butcher, the doctor or the merchant. We beg of you, therefore, to give your attention to the following practical remarks. They are not intended, we will say, privately, for either of your neighbors, but specially for yourself.

Pay your borrowed money. Don't longer burden your friends. Let those who have been kind in aiding you now understand that you are a "free and independent" citizen.

Pay the poor, for they need every dollar you owe them, and your indifference and delay may cost them inconvenience, suffering, tears and death.

Pay your taxes—yes, your taxes! although the impression prevails extensively that procrastination in that direction is not quite as bad as theft or robbery.

Pay your subscriptions—your long postponed, renewed, and again postponed benevolent and charitable, written and verbal promises—your subscriptions to benevolent objects. Delay now in such matters will be scandalous.

Pay your store and grocery bills—yes, sir, I pay up, and never again run into debt for what you eat, drink or wear. Financing for time in that direction is evidence of a want of brains and if continued your friends should demand the services of a coroner to see if you are not dead.

Pay your minister. In this matter you have had too little either of conscience or honesty. He, good man, may live by faith, but not on faith. A barrel of flour, a sirloin steak, a new garment, or an American Eagle, may be a stranger to his family, but a speedy introduction to such tangible evidences of life, health, and prosperity, would, doubtless prove a glorious vision.

Pay your physician—faithful man who has patiently watched by your bedside, or by the dear departed, never delaying day or night to obey your anxious summons. Forget not this Christian duty.

Pay your lawyer. What! do you owe him? Well, then, pay up speedily, for who ever heard of peace with such a debt hanging over him. It is impossible. For pity sake, pay him.

Pay your debts to the community, for which no verbal or written promise ever has been given. Public improvements have been made. Your town or village has been beautified and you have been benefitted: For this you are in debt. Now quiet conscience in that quarter.

Pay off that old mortgage, which has so long been a burden to you and yours. Stop short, economize, wear out your old garments, deny yourself luxuries, shoulder the load and send daylight once more through your dwelling.

Pay your newspaper debts. Reader, if you owe a single dime to this journal we have preached in vain and spent our strength for naught unless you act immediately. You will indeed prove a stony ground, hearer, if you do not sit down quickly and write—there's your money.

Finally, what we say to one, we say to all: Pay up. This endeth the lesson.—New York Independent.

JUDGE NOT FROM APPEARANCES.

A lady friend contributes the following capital story showing the danger of judging from appearances.

"When I was eleven years old, my mother removed to this country. Our nearest neighbor was a minister by the name of Wayland, who, in addition to his ministerial duties, owned and cultivated a large farm. One night my attention was attracted to a bright light in one of the upper rooms of our neighbor's house. In a moment I saw the wife fly past the uncurtained window, closely followed by the husband, who was armed with a huge fire shovel—round the room she went, still pursued, and as I listened breathlessly, I thought, nay, I was sure, I heard a scream. I hastened to my mother, and told her what I had seen, and we both looked out, but the light was gone, and all was quiet. Notwithstanding my mother's judicious warning "to say nothing about it to any one," before school was out the next day, I had confided it to my bosom friend, and in a week half the village knew it, and a great talk it made. I assure you. Finally it reached the ears of the deacons, who at once proceeded to investigate its truth. My mother looked grave, and troubled when they called, but conscious of having told only the truth, I met them fearlessly and related what I had seen. Then they left taking a "bee line" for the minister's to call him to account. With many apologies they made known their errand, when to their surprise, the minister burst into a hearty laugh. "Wait a moment," said he, "till I call Polly,"—you see, that night I found a big rat in the meachest, and came down for the shovel, and bade her hold the light, while I killed him. Finding no other place to hide, the rascal took refuge in the folds of her dress and she ran screaming, till I managed to dis-lodge and kill him.

I have ever since been careful not to repeat any unfavorable report about my neighbors, at least until I knew the whole truth.

WHEN THE WORLD IS NOT ROUND.—A country schoolmaster one day announced to his pupils that the examination would soon take place.

"If you are examined in geography," said he, you will surely be asked of what shape the earth is; and if you should not remember, just look at me and I will show you my snuff-box to remind you it is round."

Unfortunately the schoolmaster had two snuff-boxes—a round one, which he carried on Sunday, and a square one, which he carried during the week.

The fatal day having arrived, the class in geography was duly called out, and the question asked—

"What is the shape of the earth?"

The first boy appalled by the appearance of the examining committee, felt embarrassed and glanced at the master, who at once pointed to his snuff-box.

"Sir," boldly answered the boy, "it is round on Sunday, and square all the rest of the week."

A Southern Confederacy.

The Southern Convention at Montgomery, Ala., has adopted a constitution and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi Provisional President, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. The new government has taken the United States Constitution for its own, changing a few sentences and words to suit a Southern latitude. It acknowledges the right of secession, thus containing the elements of its own destruction. South Carolina is dissatisfied with the President, and threatens to secede unless the new government attacks Fort Sumpter. The prospect of the new nation is anything but encouraging, and the star will be taken out of it in a few weeks.

FROZEN.—The frozen body of an unknown woman was found in the basement of a house in Washington street, New York, Friday morning. Death had evidently been caused by exposure to the severe weather of Thursday night. In Brooklyn the same morning the dead body of an unknown man was discovered in a vacant lot. In Providence on Thursday night the watch found an intoxicated man supporting himself by a lamp post. On taking him to the station house it was found that his hands, ears and nose were frozen.

CHINESE ITEM.—An item of plunder carried away by an English officer from the Emperor of China's palace was a magnificent gold clasp, valued at \$123. A letter from Hong Kong says an artilleryman entered the summer palace, after the French had pillaged it, and finding a brass looking glass, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at Hong Kong, he sold it for \$33,000 for a very pure kind of gold, as it was, and the day after the purchaser again disposed of it for \$3000 advance on his bargain.

CHARLESSNESS.—A citizen of Troy, N. Y., excited by the late robberies and murders in that place, has for some time slept with a loaded revolver under his pillow. In a dream, recently, he conjured images and chimeras dire of burglars and assassins, grasped his weapon, aimed at some person whom he fancied to be walking stealthily about the room, and narrowly missed shooting his own wife, who had risen to attend to the wants of a child.

THE SAVAGES.—At a meeting of the "Savages" Company B, at Byfield on Monday evening, fifty-five members, out of sixty-two, answered "yes" to the call of the commander-in-chief, and passed the following resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this company, the leaders in the secession movement of South Carolina deserve the fate of John Brown, and at the call of the commander-in-chief we will help carry the same into effect.

THE PRINCE OF WALES made quite a brilliant entry into Cambridge on the morning of the 19th ultimo, on his way to his College. The bells of the town were rung and flags and banners displayed, while the municipal authorities, in the service phraseology in use abroad, "humbly craved permission to offer to His Royal Highness" their congratulations.

A SINGULAR CASE IN GEORGIA.—Since the secession of Georgia, one of the prisoners in that State, confined for an offence against the general government, has applied for a release, on the ground that secession had severed the ties of judicial jurisdiction. The decision of the court is elaborate, and while it admits the fact of secession, refuses the application, on the ground that Georgia, notwithstanding her departure from the Confederacy, had assumed its commercial and judicial responsibilities.

ARRESTED FOR MALPRACTICE.—Three men styling themselves medical practitioners have been arrested at Fort Erie, Canada, for causing the death of Mary Gearson through malpractice. They attended her at the birth of a child, failing in accomplishing the delivery, severed the child's head from its body with a jack-knife.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED VESSELS WIND-BOUND.—A westerly wind having almost constantly prevailed for two months in the Straits of Gibraltar, 2000 vessels, of all nations, were unable to get to sea until the 10th of last month, when a Levant setting in they made their way out.

MAJ. ANDERSON ENTREATED TO SURRENDER.—The wife of one of the soldiers on duty at Fort Sumpter imparted the following information to the Charleston correspondent of the New York Times:

She said the Major had been besought as a Southern man, both by his wife and her brother, Maj. Clinch, to resign and retire ere the bloody conflict commenced. Once when they were both there on a brief visit, their entreaties became so importunate that Anderson forbade them both to enter his quarters unless they would promise "never to attempt to inflame on his manhood such an indelible stain."

A GOOD ONE.—Every one, secessionists and all, enjoyed Senator Hale's prompt reply to Clingman's doleful comparison of the seceding Senators to the "ten tribes of Israel." "Ten tribes," said the New Hampshire Senator, "did go out from the Kingdom of Israel, but the ark of the Covenant of the living God remained with the tribe of Judah." The puffed galleries applauded loudly, and it took some moments for the gavel to rap them to order. Then the Senator proceeded.

A POLITICAL PHENOMENON.—The London Star says:

"The greatest empire of antiquity is said to have grown up from a group of huts, built in a convenient location by fugitive slaves and shepherd hunters. But history nowhere chronicles the establishment of a community of slaveshoulders solely upon the alleged right of maintaining and enlarging their property in slaves."

A STRICKEN BUT SMART FAMILY.—There is said to be a family at Halifax Centre, Vt., consisting of a father 86 years of age, two sons and two daughters, all of the children being deaf, dumb, and blind, and yet they manage to carry on their farm, gaining a respectable living therefrom.

SLEIGHING.—We have had ten weeks uninterrupted sleighing, but it is now a nearly used up institution; the recent thaw having very much dilapidated it, and carriages are being used.

A NEGRO SCULPTOR, named Williams, a native of Jamaica, has appeared in France and exhibits much talent.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT WORCESTER.

A brakeman named Burns, in the employ of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, was killed at Worcester on Saturday. He was on a train which was being switched to another track, and as the train approached the switch below the depot, he jumped from the step of the locomotive to change it, when his feet slipped on the ice, and he rolled directly under the train, which passed over his head, instantly killing him.

THE VOICE OF THE MONEY BAGS.—A dispatch from New York to the Merchants' Exchange says: "The bankers here will not take loans of the new administration unless affairs South are satisfactorily adjusted."

Call for Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Agitate until you get it. If your grocer has not got it, ask him to go to the wholesale Agent, do not be put off with any other. Use it instead of soda; it is a great deal better. Try it.

M. W. French & Co., and J. P. Shaw have it in Palmer, and at wholesale by Israel Nash & Co., Boston.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Doubt at an end.—Consumption.—Can consumption be cured? is a question that has long agitated the medical world. The answer is of vital importance to the community at large. The numerous cases of pneumonia resulting from the timely use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, together with the actual cures of many in an advanced stage, would seem to indicate a positive reply to the above query. It is a well known fact that the Ointment will cure inflammation in its most rapid progress—so that it will rub into the chest and back it will penetrate to the very lungs and prevent a spreading of the disease; while the Pills, by their action on the bowels, will restore the organs to a sound and healthy condition. Delays are dangerous—a dry tickling cough is the first symptom of the disease.

MARSHALL CALKINS, M. D., Professor in the Institutes of Surgery and Surgical Diseases, and Lecturer upon the Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, in the Penn. Medical University of Philadelphia, will visit the Nassawonne House, Palmer Depot, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, beginning January 15th, from 12 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M., to consult with such as may desire his treatment.

Office in Springfield at No. 124 Main St., next house south of the North Congregational Church.

NECROSIS.—If there be any disease calculated to drain away the life of a man, and weaken the mind and body by its painful slowness, it is the death of any part of the bones. The Peruvian Syrup gives separation of the decaying bone, and heals the indolent and irritable ulcers consequent on the long continuance of the unhealthy suppuration.

Province, Mass., Nov. 16, 1858.
Gents: I have had a remarkable case of serofulous affection of the bones and periosteum combined, which had been treated for more than a year by other physicians without success. I used the Peruvian Syrup together in this case, which effected a complete restoration to health. The patient was a boy about twelve years of age. The whole tibia and fibula of the right leg were anteriorly diseased; several pieces of bone have come away since I have attended on him, as we have before I saw him. The boy says that immediately on taking the Syrup the faintness, which has for a long time troubled him very much, immediately subsided, and his strength began to increase. If I discontinued the Syrup for one week, he would begin to complain of the "all-gone" sensation at his stomach, and on taking the Syrup again the sensation immediately left him. For such diseases as this, I consider the Syrup an invaluable medicine. Truly Yours,

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.
But now his nose is this,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

That is the man who refused to take Dr. Han's Invigorating Spirit to cure his disordered stomach—hence the crook in his back, and the melancholy tones of his voice.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to give information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. W. A. Muzzey, 28 ly.

HERRIK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consumption—is a noble mission; and this mission Herriek's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 15¢ each.—See advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS, prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., New York City.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are valuable, as they bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

TO MARRIED LADIES. There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is Pregnancy—the result of marriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sent by mail on enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 4 531, Post Office, New York City. Sold by one druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Gen. Agt. for the U. S.
20 Cedar St., New York.
Sold Dr. by Holbrook, Palmer, and G. B. Hitchcock, Ware.

BORN.
In Three Rivers, 5th, a son to WILLIAM H. BULLOCK.

MARRIED.
In Springfield, Dec. 27th, Wm. H. BULLOCK and ELIZABETH STOWELL, both of Three Rivers.
In Enfield, Jan. 30th, by Rev. Robert McEwen, AUSTIN CROSBY and MARIA P. WINSLOW.

DIED.
In Marlboro', 8th, WILLIAM M. BRIGHAM, 28.
In Somers, Ct., 9th, L. FRANCES, 35, wife of E. J. Hyde.
In West Warren, 24, CAROLINE CARTER, 16;
23, MARY TUCKER, 18.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob Nichols, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit it the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to EPHRAIM FENTON, Administrator. Feb. 16, 1861.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
R. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS. Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

FRIEND COOPER STILL LIVES!
AND has bought back the Picture Saloon now standing in Palmer Depot, where he can be found daily for a few weeks longer, taking those beautiful pictures, which for depth of shade, life-like expression, and brilliancy of finish, cannot be surpassed. ANTIOTYPES, SPHEROTYPES & MELANOTYPES. These are the best and most durable Pictures made. Excellence is our motto, and no pains will be spared to give the best pictures that can be obtained.

25 Cents! 25 Cents! 25 Cents!
We will make 25 cent pictures whenever desired, except of small children, but do not recommend them to any one, as we consider a better picture the cheapest in the end. The numerous cases of STENCIL PLATES cut to order. Call and see specimens. Grateful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the same in future. Ever yours, W. M. COOPER, Artist. Palmer, Feb. 9, 1861.

ADAMS HOUSE,
Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors,
Located on Washington st., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 430 guests.
DAN'L CHAMBERLIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY, BOSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons buying or hiring my house, situated in Monson, near the Western railroad, of any person but myself. ISAAC PROUTY, Sen. Ludlow, Feb. 6, 1861.

WANTED.—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of having a Harness made, look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Bay's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.
N. B.—P. S. Q.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, 49 ly.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

1000 AGENTS WANTED
TO sell our Great Antacid, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Serofula and Cancer Syrup, the best for the cure of all kinds of humors; besides about twenty other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of job being done to order. Palmer, April 30, 1859.—16 ly.

PATENT MEDICINES
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THE NEW DRUG STORE. Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN.
In Lawrence Block.
Palmer, February 1, 1861.

HARNESSES AND TRUNKS.
AT WATKIN'S HARNESS SHOP, under the articles, very low for cash:
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, RIDING SADDLES, BUFFALO ROBES, Horse Blankets, Whips, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, Carpet Bags, Halters, And all other articles usually kept in a Harness Shop. Palmer, Nov. 17, 1860. 16 ly.

ANSON NEWELL'S PAIN RELIEVER.
If you wish to cure Liver Complaint, or remove the cause of all other diseases, try Newell's Pain Reliever. It has stood wholly on its own merits for the past five years. J. R. Hewitt, Palmer; J. Newton & Son, E. B. Miles & Co., Monson; H. H. Hendrick, Wm. P. Spellman, Sn. Wilbraham; Calvin Shaw, Parker Houghton, Wales. n24 3m

THE BOSTON DAILY COURIER.
The Publishers of the Boston Courier invite the attention of business men, and of all who need a commercial, business, and news paper for the ensuing year, to the several editions of their Journal.

THE BOSTON DAILY COURIER, the largest newspaper published in New England, is issued every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the latest intelligence, by telegraph and otherwise, from all parts of the world, with carefully prepared articles of Trade, Finance and Agriculture, Marine Intelligence, prompt editorial comments on the questions and affairs of the day, Prices Current, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agriculture, &c. Eight Dollars per year, payable semi-annually in advance. To every man of business the Morning Courier is an invaluable assistant and companion.

THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER.
The Semi-Weekly Courier is the size of the Daily Courier, and is issued every Monday and Thursday. It contains the whole of the Ship News prepared for the Daily Courier, and nearly all the general reading matter. Hereafter the Semi-Weekly Courier will be sent to subscribers at the reduced price of Three dollars per year, payable in advance.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY COURIER.
The Largest and Cheapest Weekly in New England. The Weekly Courier is a complete compendium of the News of the Week, and contains the chief editorials, the prices current and market reports, stock quotations, correspondence and general news matters published in the Daily Courier. It also contains an editorial summary of the news of the week, and a great variety of other matter, rendering it in all respects a first-class family journal, and particularly adapted to the wants of farmers and mechanics. It has an Agricultural Department, under the supervision of a gentleman of long experience as an agricultural and horticultural writer.

THE WEEKLY COURIER is mailed in season to reach all parts of New England on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS.—One dollar and a half per year, in advance. To clubs of five or more, to one address, one dollar, per copy, per year. Twenty copies to one address one year, for twenty dollars, and one copy gratis to the person getting up the club. All subscriptions to the Weekly Courier are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

THE BOSTON COURIER PRICES CURRENT AND REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET.
Printed on a letter sheet, for mercantile correspondence, is published every Tuesday morning at two dollars and a half per year, or five cents per single copy.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address on application.

WINTER SALE!

NEW STORE!

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

NEW STOCK!

\$20,000 WORTH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO BE CLEANED OUT,

OUR LARGE STOCK

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

WE SHALL SELL GOODS

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO

MEET THE APPROBATION OF

THE CLOSEST BUYER.

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The Wild Horses.

Once there was a little boy that lived in a cottage by the wood;
'Twas on the edge of the prairie wide, his father's cottage stood;
And the little boy was good and brave, and he was fair and true,
And his father loved him very well, and taught him all he knew.

He taught him first to read and write, and to shoot with the Indian bow;
And how to aim his rifle ball at the heart of the buffalo;
And he gave him a little pony too, and taught him how to ride;
And chase the wild horses, where they flocked, across the prairie wide.

And the little boy rode every day, as soon as the sky was light,
And was off to hunt and shoot and ride, and follow the chase till night;
And he was dressed in a hunter's dress, 'twas green from top to toe,
But his plumes were black, and his belt was red, and his pony white as snow.

He carried his rifle on his back, in a tasselled cord 'twas slung;
His hunting horn was tipped with gold, and in his belt it hung;
His lasso hung at his saddle bow; his spurs were bright and keen;
And a prettier hunter boy than he was never on the prairie seen.

The little boy got on his horse and went to ride one day;
And he stopped awhile at the village school, with the village boys to play;
And the little girls came out to see, and they all admired him so;
They gave him a name to know him by, and they called him Captain Beau.

And Captain Beau had a little friend, and his name was Chinkopin,
And he, poor fellow, had never a dress to go to a hunting in;
He had no rifle, nor cap and plume, nor hunter's belt and horn;
And he sat down by himself and cried—his heart was all forlorn.

"Cheer up, cheer up," said Captain Beau, "and come to-morrow to me.
We'll see what can be done for you; cheer up, my lad, we'll help you;
We'll give the tanner ten buffaloes to-morrow night or less;
But any way we'll give him enough to pay for a hunter's dress."

And so the next day to the hunt they went, and they brought the dress next night;
And the cap was as green as Captain Beau's and the spurs as sharp and bright;
And Chinkopin was happy and proud, but he had no horse to ride;
And so, as soon as he thought of that, he sat down again and cried.

But Captain Beau bade him cry no more, "for," said he, "you foolish child,
There are horses enough for us all to ride, on the prairie, running wild;
Come down to my house, in your hunter's dress, to-morrow, as soon as it's light,
And I warrant we'll catch you a famous horse before to-morrow night."

So they went next morning away together, far out on the prairie grass,
And before they had been an hour to look, they saw the wild horses pass;
And they found a tree where Chinkopin could climb in the boughs and hide,
While Captain Beau went after them as fast as he could ride.

And when the pony came near the herd, they jumped, and pranced, and neighed,
And looked delighted, so prettily the little white pony played;
And always followed him round and round, till at last they came to a stand,
Just under the tree where Chinkopin hid with a lasso in his hand.

He had tied one end of it hard and fast to a stout old knotty bough,
And there came a fine horse just under him; says he, "I'll noose him now;
And he slipped the other end over his head, and drew it close and tight,
And the wild horse kicked and pranced in vain, and the rest ran off in a fright.

The pony came up. "Well done, well done, my friend," said Captain Beau;
"There's a fine gray horse for you to ride, now didn't I tell you so?
Come out of the tree, come carefully, take care for his wicked feet;
We'll leave him here tied up to-day, with nothing to drink nor eat."

And when he was hungry and tired enough to behave himself well, we'll come;
And slip a bridle over his head, and away we'll lead him home;
And the tanner shall get you a saddle like mine with a lasso at his side;
And every day next week for that, we'll kill him a buffalo.

So when the wild horse was hungry and tired, he began to be gentle and tame;
And the little boys left him there all night, and then they came to him;
And they put a bridle over his head, and they quietly led him away,
And put him safe in the stable at home, and fed him with oats and hay.

Next day Captain Beau and Chinkopin rode down to the village again,
And all the village came to see the brave little hunter men;
And the little boys all cried out, "Well done, let's all be dressed up so;
And let's ride in a troop with Chinkopin, and follow the Captain Beau."

So every day they caught a horse till each little boy had one,
And they paid for their dresses in buffaloes as fast as the dresses were done;
And they blew their horns and cried "hurrah," till the prairie rang with noise;
And the prettiest troop in the world was, Captain Beau and his hunter boys.

An Irishman who had lain sick a long time, was one day met by a parish priest, when the following conversation took place:
"Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered; but were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Oh, no, your reverence; it was the meeting of other one I was afraid of," replied Pat.

To be idle and to be poor have always been reproaches; and, therefore, every man endeavors with the utmost care to hide his poverty from others, and his idleness from himself.

If you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to laugh at her with all your might until she ceases—then kiss her. Sure cure.

The purest metal is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunder-bolt from the darkest storm.

Kissed by a Mistake.

Will you be at home to-night, Hetty?—said the speaker, a tall, muscular-looking young farmer, reddened to the roots of his hair, as though he had committed some very wicked act, instead of asking a very simple question.

He was bashful, extremely so, was Joshua Hawley; at least, in the presence of young ladies; most of all, in the presence of the girl he loved. No young farmer in all the country, possessed a better farm, or talked with more equanimity among his neighbors, or the crops, and on kindred subjects. But the glimpse of some pretty face, or foot, coming in his direction, affected him like a flash of lightning. On such occasions, he never knew what to do with his hands and eyes, and always felt like screwing himself through a mouse-hole. How he ever contrived to approach Hester Thomas on the subject of his preference for her, probably remains to this day such a mystery to himself as it is to others.

But that young lady had quite an amount of tact and cleverness stowed away somewhere in her pretty little head, albeit it was set on the dimpled, inexperienced shoulders of seventeen. Joshua was worth in a worldly way, much more than any of the other suitors; good-looking and intelligent enough to satisfy any but an over fastidious person; unexceptionable, in short, barring his excessive bashfulness, which was a fruitful source of merriment among the young people in their circle. And so, when Joshua, in his awkward, blundering way, began to exhibit his preference for her in various little ways, such as waiting on her from singing-schools, constituting himself her escort when she rode on horseback to the solitary church in the woods, and singling her out at quilting parties. Hetty took it all in the easiest, pleasantest manner possible. The girls laughed, and the young men cracked sly jokes at the expense of her timid suit; but Hetty stood up for him very independently—contrasted him out of his shyness—never noticed any unfortunate blunder—and very like helped him along considerably when his feelings reached the culminating point, one moonlight evening as they were walking home together from prayer meeting.

That was a week ago. Hetty had said yes, and agreed to bring father and mother around on the subject. Joshua had not been to the house since—probably feeling very much like a person whose sheep-fold he had just plundered. As yet, neither had the courage to speak to the reigning powers on the subject; and Hetty, feeling as if she wished to put the ordeal off as long as possible, at any rate, have one more confidential talk with him on the subject said:

Mother is going over to Aunt Ruth's to spend the evening, and wants me to go, but I guess I won't. I've been working on father's shirts all day, besides doing the dairy work, and I'm tired as can be. Don't come until eight o'clock. I shall then be through putting things to rights, and then I will let you in.

Of course Joshua was not too obtuse to understand that, and forgot his bashfulness so far as to petition for a good-by kiss, which was peremptorily refused, of course.

No, I shan't. Do take yourself off—think I don't see you felting around Sarah Jones I deacon Granger's yesterday evening?—I've not forgotten that, sir!

Now, Hetty—But the appeal was broken off by a tantalizing little laugh; and as he sprang forward to take a pleasant revenge on his tormentress, she slipped away, and ran up the path to the house, where he saw her wave her hand as she disappeared within the kitchen porch; then he turned back the gate, and took the road homeward.

The tea things had been carried out, the table set back against the wall, the crumbs brushed from the clean, home-made carpet, and Hetty's work-staid drawn up in front of the blazing fire. A beautifully piled table of great red apples, and a plate of cracked hickory nuts, were on it, in close proximity to Hetty's work basket.

On one side of the fire sat Mrs. Thomas, fat, fair, and at peace with all the world, roasting and knitting, and refreshing herself at intervals with a bite from a half-eaten apple, and touching every now and then, in a careless manner, with her foot, a sleek, lazy looking cat, that purred and winked on the rug before her. Hetty sat on the other side, sewing, and busy in thinking how she should tell her mother that she expected a visitor.

She would have given the world to be able to say, in an off-hand manner, that she expected Mr. Hawley would drop in about eight. But she recollected, with a twinge of conscience, how hard she had tried to get the old lady to accompany her husband to Aunt Ruth's, in spite of her forebodings of a spell of neuralgia; how she had also, pleaded headache as an excuse for not going, herself, and she knew her mother was quite sharp enough to draw her own inference from these facts, and from her being dressed with unusual care, for an evening at home.

I shall not dare to tell her now, she'll be sure to think I wanted to get her out of the way, so that I might have Joshua all to myself, and I should never hear the last of it. And like a wise little puss, she was silent.

I'll venture my word upon it, you would not have wondered at our young farmer's desperate enthrallment, if you could see Hetty as she sat sewing by the fireside that cold November evening.

Under pretext of being ready to go to her uncle's (a thing she had no idea of doing) she had, just before tea, indulged in an indiscriminate fixing up. A neatly fitting dark calico, with store look still on it, a fresh collar, and tasteful black apron—these were the chief items of Hetty's toilet; but she looked as sweet and dainty in her plain dress, as if hours had been spent in donning lace and jewels. Her hair, of the darkest Auburn tinge, fell in shining folds close to her warm, red cheeks, and was caught up in a cunning net behind.

Eight o'clock, and poor Mrs. Thomas was dozing in her chair—her shadow on the opposite wall, bobbing about in grotesque mimicry, as she nodded to and fro—now almost falling forward and her fat hands lay listlessly from her lap—now crushing the vol-

uninous white satin bows on her spruce cap against the back of her chair. Meanwhile, her ball of yarn had rolled out upon the hearth, and puss was busy converting it into gordian knots.

And just then came a double rap at the door—so loud and sudden and self-assured, that Hetty started up with a little shriek, and set her foot on puss' tail, who in turn gave vent to her amazement and displeasure.

The combined noise aroused Mrs. Thomas, and, starting into an erect position, she rubbed her eyes, settled her cap boarder, and exclaimed: Bless my soul, Hetty, what was that?—Somebody at the door? Who can be coming here at this time of night?

It's not late, mother—only a little past eight. I'll go and see who it is, said Hetty demurely, taking the candle from the table. No!—here, you wind up my ball, and sweep up the hearth, while I go to the door, said the old lady, whose feet were struggling in the perplexing meshes of the unwound yarn. Drat that cat!

And all this time Joshua was standing on the cold porch, with his hands in his overcoat pockets, wondering if Hetty had fallen asleep, and now and then giving the door a smart rap by way of variety.

In his hurry, Mrs. Thomas forgot to take the candle, and as she stepped out into the little front entry, the sitting room door slammed after her. She had her hand on the handle of the hall door at the moment, and opening it, she suddenly found herself in the embrace of a stout pair of arms, a whiskered face in close proximity to her own, and before she could think about the strangeness of her situation, she received a prolonged kiss, a hearty smack full upon her virtuous maternal lips.

Oh, murder! 'Taint Obadiah nuther! She had by this time divested herself of the impression that it was her usually sober spouse, who must have come home in an unusually exalted condition of affection.

Get out! Get out, I say! Who are you, anyhow? Thieves! Thieves! Hetty, come here! Here is a man kissing me like mad! But the intruder had by this time discovered his mistake—it did not need the indignant pummeling and stretching of the old lady's vigorous fists, to cause him to relinquish his hold, and fly as if pursued by some indignant ghost.

Hetty, nearly choking with smothered laughter, in spite of trepidation, now came to the rescue. I never was so frightened in my life!—the mean scamp! Who could it be? Hetty, have you any idea?

But that dutiful daughter was, to all appearances, innocent as a sucking dove. She soothed the old lady by representing that it might have been one of the neighbors, who, having drunk too much, had mistaken the house and housewife.

She searched the entry for the missing spectacles dropped in the scuffle; wound up the tangled yarn; stirred the fire—all in the most amiable way possible—and at length had the satisfaction of seeing her mother subside into her chair with her accustomed tranquillity.

Mrs. Thomas was fully awake now. She had new ideas in her head, and instead of settling herself for another nap, she pursued her train of thought and her knitting, both at the same time, with wonderful rapidity. At length, stopping and looking at Hetty, said: I suppose it's a queer idea of mine, Hetty, but I've a notion that man was Josh Hawley.

My! but if Hetty's face did not fire up then; you might have lit a candle by it. Those incipient symptoms did not escape the wary inquirer.

Tears so to me. 'Cause those high whiskers were so much like his'n and the awkward way he gripped me with his great paws. Hetty was wonderful busy. She bent over her work and drew the needle through so quickly that the thread snapped, and then she was so engaged in threading her needle again, she didn't have time to answer.

I don't believe that kiss was meant for me, after all. Wonder who it was intended for, and wonder if you don't know something about it, Hetty.

Yes, you, Hetty. You was mighty anxious to get me and pap off to Aunt Ruth's this evening; but I noticed you was slicked up extraordinary for all you weren't going. Now Hetty, I am getting old—I know it; but I haven't quite lost my eyesight yet. I've heard something about this between you and Josh Hawley. What are you playing possum for? Out with it.

Our little schemer thus adjured, made a clean breast of the matter; much relieved to find that mother hadn't nuthin' again him, and would give pap a talk about it, and bring him 'round.

But Hetty, I want you to tell Josh I'd rather he'd not make such a mistake again, I don't like the feel of his big whiskers about my face, I don't approve of such promiscuous kissing.

Josh never heard the last of that blunder. Old Squire Thomas used to delight in rehearsing the story, whenever all the parties interested happened to be present. He would shake his fat sides at Joshua's discomfiture, and his wife's tart replies, and Hetty would join him, and both would laugh until the tears ran down their cheeks.

Never mind, Josh, Mrs. Thomas would say consolingly. Let him laugh. He'd been only too glad to have been in your place twenty years ago. He had hard work to get a kiss from me then. And I hope it will be a lesson to you and Hetty against the impolicy of concealment and underhand doings of all sorts.

YANKEE DEW DROPS.—"Why, uncle Dew, little, how dew you dew? Dew come in and rest a little while, dew? How does Aunt Hannah dew? Dew come in and tells us the news. Come, dew setup to the table and dew as we dew; dew help yourself, and dew talk some, and dew not make me dew all the talking, for I shan't dew it. Now dew say something, dew."

A BOY SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, son of Mr. Charles Pike of Bradford, Mass., while coasting last week, ran under a team of horses passing on the road, when one of the animals stepped on his breast, crushing it in and killing him instantly.

A TOUGH SENSATION STORY.

We heard of an affair related us last evening which is one of the most strange that we ever listened to. It is almost incredible, yet the source from whence it comes is so reliable that we cannot for a moment doubt its truth. The incident as related is as follows:—Some few years ago, a wealthy old bachelor of this town, and won the heart of a not only beautiful, but accomplished girl of 18 years. The honey moon which lasted for months, was not over, when the fair one was suddenly attacked with illness. She lingered for a short time and died. The husband went almost frantic over the sad event. No applause on the part of his friends seemed to give him relief. The funeral ceremonies were performed and the beautiful corpse of the young bride was consigned to the receiving vault of the family burial ground. The anguish of the husband was intense, and it was feared that he would lose his reason.

For some time after, the husband daily visited the vault to view the corpse of his beautiful bride. Being closed in a metallic coffin, his features still retained their sympathy of expression, and although those dark eyes were closed in death, they appeared only to be closed in sleep, while a smile yet seemed to play upon those lips, that he oft had pressed to his with enraptured delight, while animated the possessor. He could stand those things no longer, and resolved, that instead of being obliged to visit the departed at the vault, he would invent some means whereby he could have that face in his room with him, where he could constantly dwell upon it. It is said that he consulted with some surgeon not a resident of this State, and an agreement was entered into, whereby the head was decapitated from the body, and removed to the residence of the surgeon, where it was properly embalmed in a beautiful case done up in gold, and then brought back to this city. That case now occupies a prominent position in the room of the aforesaid bachelor, and he, being a man of means, does not blush to make use of it. This is truly a remarkable, we may say, astounding narrative. It was told in good faith, however.—*Albany (N.Y.) Standard.*

THE LESSON OF THE LEAF.

We men, sometimes, in what we presume to be humility, compare ourselves with leaves, but we have as yet no right to do so. The leaves may well scorn the comparison. We who live for ourselves, and neither know how to use or keep the work of past time, may humbly learn—as from the ant, foresight—from the leaf, reverence. The power of every great people, as of every living tree, depends on its not effacing, but confirming and concluding, the labors of its ancestors. Looking back to the history of nations, we may date the beginning of their decline from the moment when they ceased to be reverent in heart and accumulative in hand and brain; from the moment when the redundant fruit of age hid in them the hollowiness of heart, whence the simplicities of custom and sinews of tradition had withered away. Had men but guarded the righteous laws and protected the precious works of their fathers with half the industry they have given to change and to ravage, they would not now have been seeking vainly, in millennial visions and mechanical servitudes, the accomplishments of the promise made to them so long ago: "As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands; they shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble; for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them."

This lesson we have to take from the leaf's life. One more we may receive from its death. If ever, in autumn, a pensiveness falls upon us as the leaves drift by in their fading, may we not wisely look up in hope to their mighty monuments? Behold how fair, how far projected, in arch and aisle, the avenue of the longed, in arch and aisle, the avenue of the valleys, the fringes of the forest, the comfort of all living creatures, the glory of the earth—they are here the monuments of those poor leaves that flit faintly past us to die. Let them not pass, without our understanding their last counsel and example; that we, also, careless of monument by the grave, may build it in the world—monument by which men may be taught to remember, not where we died, but where we lived.

BEGINNING TO BELIEVE.

"Bubble," of the California Golden Eagle gets off the following:—I begin to believe that, now-a-days, money makes the man, and dress the gentleman. I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and the pen put together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most during the week are the most devout upon Sundays. I begin to believe in humbugging people out of their dollars. It is neither stealing nor hegging; and those who are humbugged have themselves to blame.

I begin to believe that the surest remedy for hard times and a tight money market is an extravagant expenditure on the part of the individual—to keep the money moving. I begin to believe that man was not made to enjoy life, but to keep himself miserable in the pursuit and possession of riches.

I begin to believe that none but knaves are qualified to hold office under the government, with the exception of a few natural born fools and lunatics. I begin to believe that a pianoforte is more necessary in a family than meat and potatoes. I begin to believe that a boy who doesn't swear, smoke and chew tobacco, may be a very good boy, but is naturally stupid.

I begin to believe that if the devil should die, one half of the world would be thrown out of employment. I begin to believe that he has the most merit who makes the most noise in his own behalf; and that when Gabriel comes, not to be behind the times, he too, will blow his own horn pretty loud.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The underground railroad, as is well known, is the phrase popularly used to designate the secret means of conveyance by which Northern abolitionists transport slaves from the South, sometimes into the Northern States, but more commonly into Canada. It is said to have received its name from the exclamation of a Kentucky slave owner, who, having lost all track of an escaped slave on the other side of the Ohio, said, with an oath: "The abolitionists must have a railway under the ground by which they run off niggers."

The Rev. W. M. Mitchell, of Toronto, has published in England a book on this subject: the book itself we have not seen, but we glean a few facts from one or two notices of it. Mr. Mitchell is a native of North Carolina. His father was a negro, and his mother an Indian woman. He was thus born free, and always remained free. He was apprenticed to a planter, and spent twelve years among the slaves of a plantation, during the last five years as their manager and driver. His convictions against slavery having grown very strong, he became one of the most active helpers of fugitive slaves across the United States. This was his employment from 1843 to 1855. Since then he has resided in Canada, devoting himself to the spiritual and temporal interests of the fugitives.

If Mr. Mitchell's statistics be correct, no less than twelve hundred slaves are annually conveyed into Canada; though we cannot but be incredulous as to the amount. They are taken one by one, and only by night, until the borders of Canada are reached. Six to twelve miles are the ordinary journey of a single night. Of course, such a system must embrace a great many persons, and have an organization not unlike that of a postal department; and we cannot wonder at the amount of irritation and exasperation it has produced at the South, and that it forms an important item in the list of grievances which the South records against the North.

In Canada it is estimated there are now forty-five thousand fugitive slaves from the United States. The negroes are a gregarious race, and they are disposed to settle in villages and towns, and to cling together. They are said to be better farmers than the Irish, or even the Canadian French. The thousand fugitive slaves in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, &c. There are six colored grocers in the town, and there is one colored physician. One fugitive slave is worth a hundred thousand dollars. But the headquarters of the negro race in Canada is Chatham, on the Thames. Of its population of six thousand, two thousand are colored. Of the material prosperity, as well as of the moral worth of the negro race in Canada, we have conflicting accounts; naturally enough, as each man's report is colored by his prepossessions. An accurate and unbiased statement of their moral, social, material, and sanitary condition would be of considerable value. We should be surprised to learn that this tropical race thrived well in the rigorous climate of Canada.—*Boston Courier.*

TO THE BOYS.—I wish just to say to the young men of the farm, not to forsake it for other pursuits because it may not seem to you as respectable as to be a city clerk, or a traveling pedler for quack nostrums; and not to be ashamed, at any time of life, of honest manual labor. Leave off supposing that it requires only Patrick or Hans to work the old homestead. No such thing; boys; it needs brains—heat work—in short, just such quick, active intellects as are possessed by a majority of our native horn Yankee blades. "Why, we supposed any dummy could carry on a farm!" Nor sir—no such thing; and the sooner you disabuse yourselves of such foolish ideas, the better. Better by far pursue a healthful, honest occupation, if with only a moderate income, than leave it for the uncertainties of another. Above all things, eschew idleness—better, I was about to say, make a mistake than do nothing. Make your mark in the world in some way.

A MYSTERY.—A gentleman residing in Fort Wayne, whose duties require him to be absent from his home much of his time, came home unexpectedly a few evenings since. His wife told him there was no light in the room, and requested him to retire without one, which he did. After retiring he felt unwell, and determined to apply a remedy at once, arose, dressed, and went out to the drugstore. Putting his hand in his pocket to get some change wherewith to pay for the medicine he had purchased, he drew out a handful of gold! He tried the other pocket with the same result, counting the contents of both pockets he was plus four hundred dollars! The pants were not his. When he again reached home everything was quiet, and the pants he had taken off a few minutes before were gone. Now this is very queer, and can be accounted for on no other hypothesis than that Aladdin's lamp worked upon the affair with the wonderful influence of its magical qualities. How otherwise could it have happened? If any other rational explanation can be given, will some one give it?

NOVELS.—Society is the stage on which manners are shown; novels are their literature. Novels are the journal or record of these manners; and the new importance of these books derives from the fact that the novelist begins to penetrate surface, and treat this part of life more worthily. The novels used to be all alike, and had a quite vulgar tone. The novels used to lead us on to a foolishly described. The boy was to be raised from a humble to a high position. He was in want of a wife and a castle, and the object of the story was to supply him with one or both. We watched sympathetically, step by step, his climbing, until at last, the point was gained, the wedding day is fixed, and we follow the gala procession home to the castle, when the doors are slammed in our face, and the poor reader is left outside in the cold, not enriched by so much as an idea, or a virtuous impulse.—*Emerson.*

GOOD LUCK AND BAD LUCK.—Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

SMUGGLING ARRANGEMENTS.

A gentleman from Paris writes the following:—I saw through one of the widows of the Mayor's office, what seemed to be the body of a negro hanging by the neck. At the first glance, and even at the second, I took it for a human being, whom disappointed love, or perhaps an expeditious judge, had disposed of so suddenly; but I soon ascertained that the ebony gentleman in question was a large doll, as large as life. What to think of this I did not know, so I asked the door-keeper the meaning of it.

"This is the contraband museum," was the answer; and on my showing a curiosity to examine it, he was kind enough to act as my cicerone. In a large dirty room are scattered over the floor, on the walls, and along the ceiling, all the inventions of reguery which had been confiscated from time to time, by those guardians of the law, the revenue officers.

It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling, all, unfortunately, in complete confusion. Look before you; there is a hoghead dressed up as a nurse, with a child that holds two quarts and a half. On the other side are two logs, hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled with armies of cigars. On the floor lies a huge lion constrictor, gorged with China silks; and just beyond is a pile of eggs, curiously perforated with spoils of cotton.

The colored gentleman who excited my sympathy at first, met with his fate under the following circumstances:—He was built of tin, painted black, and stood like a key-lance of Ethiopian chasseur on the foot-board of a carriage, fastened by his feet and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight to the soldiers, who noticed that he was always showing his teeth—which they supposed to be the custom of the country.

One day the carriage he belonged to was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There was, as usual, a grand chorus of yells and oaths, the vocal part being performed by the drivers and cartmen, and the instrumental by their whips.

The negro, however, never spoke a single word. His good behavior delighted the soldiers, who held him up as an example to the crowd. "Look at the black fellow," they cried; "see how well he behaves! Bravo, nigger!"

He showed a perfect indifference to their applause. "My friend," said the clerk at a barrier, jumping upon the foot-board, and slapping our sable friend on the shoulder, "we are really much obliged to you."

Oh, surprise! the shoulder rattled. The officer was bewildered; he sounded the footman all over, and he was made of metal, and as full as skin could hold of the very best contraband liquor, drawn out at his feet.

The jury mortal was seized at once, and carried off in triumph. The first night the revenue people drank up one of the shoulders, and he was soon bled to death. It is now six years; since he lost the moisture of his system, and was reduced to a dry skeleton.

THE PARADISE OF STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—The adventurous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, states in a recent letter, that he has found nothing more remarkable among the highly intelligent tribes of the upper Zambezi, than the respect universally accorded to women by them. Many of the tribes are governed by a female chief. "If you demand anything of a man," remarked the intrepid explorer, "he replies I will talk to my wife about it." If the woman consents, your demand is granted; if she refuses, you will receive a negative reply. Women vote in all the public assemblies. Among the Bechuanas and Kallaks, the men swear by their fathers; but among the veritable Africans, occupying the centre of the continent, they always swear by their mother. If a young man falls in love with a maiden of another village, he leaves his own and takes up his dwelling in hers. He is obliged to provide in part for the maintenance of his mother-in-law and, to assume a respectful attitude of semi-kneeling in her presence. I was so much astonished at all these marks of respect for women, that I inquired of the Portuguese if such had always been the habit of the country. They assured me that such had always been the case.

LOVE VERSUS FEAR.—Rev. J. W. Hannicot, editor of the Christian Banner, makes the following truthful acknowledgment:—"The Christian church has made an awful and fatal blunder in having totally reversed the design of the gospel in the governing of mankind. The design of the gospel is that mankind shall be governed by the principle of love; whereas, the Christian church has driven, and is now driving thousands upon thousands headlong to perdition by the rod of ecclesiastical terror. Ten enter the church from motives of fear and policy, where one enters from principle, and love to God and mankind."

HENRY WARD BEECHER COMMENCED PUBLIC LIFE AS AN EDITOR.—Mr. Brainard of Philadelphia many years ago, was editor of the Central Christian Herald of Cincinnati, and he communicates to that paper, the following:—"In June, 1835, my wife died of cholera one day, and her cherished domestic, almost an adopted daughter the next. My house was literally left desolate. I continued my labors until May, 1836, when being elected to the General Assembly, I hired Henry Ward Beecher, at the rate of \$500 a year, to conduct the paper until my return. It was his first debut in public life, and he sustained his responsibilities well."

GIVEN UP.—The thirty-eight cases of muskets, seized by the New York Police some weeks since as contraband of war because they were destined for Georgia, have been given up and will be sent to their destination without hindrance. Treason has achieved another success.

The fellow who got intoxicated with whiskey, has been carried out of the temperance society.

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

The Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1863.

The New Nation.

Six States have set themselves up as a new nation, with the determination of being recognized as a new member of the family of nations. They have adopted the U. S. Constitution and laws, with slight variations, but still allow the United States Government to carry their mails and support their mail routes. Slavery and Secession are the corner stones of the new Confederacy. The rebellious States seceded for the sake of slavery, and have bolstered up their cause by stealing United States forts, arms, and money from the mint. No nation can prosper with such principles as these. The Algerines tried the same thing, but French and American cannon, soon undermined their power. There was but one Rome; there can be but one American Republic. Time and experience have proved that our Republican Government is the only success of its kind. The French tried a Republic and failed; Mexico has tried it with little better success; Texas tried it till she was forced into the Union to save herself from annihilation, and so it will be with the pretty little Confederacy of the Cotton States, should they be allowed to go on in their way. They hope to receive aid from Europe, but England and France will be slow to acknowledge them an independent government till the United States has recognized them in that light. It takes a nation a long time to become of much consequence in the world. It must establish a character for honesty and power, which the new Confederacy is in no condition to do. It cannot issue bonds that will be worth anything out of its own territory, it cannot make treaties, when the treachery of its confederated States is so well understood, it cannot get credit abroad so long as its State legislatures make stay laws to prevent creditors from collecting their honest debts. The new nation has nothing to commend it aside from its cotton. It is not satisfactory to South Carolina, which begins to complain through the Charleston Mercury. That paper says:

"Our readers will perceive that the United States Constitution, with a few amendments has been adopted, and, also by a sweeping enactment, the United States laws, for the temporary government of the seceding States confederated at Montgomery.

We regret that any provisional government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disappointment and surprise at the government laws enacted. It seems that the United States protective tariff of '37 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the constitution itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern Government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of protective tariffs. The tariff of '37 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people at the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain it adverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice.

We deem it also unfortunate and mal-apropos that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade. In our opinion it is a matter of policy, not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our people. We think it a proper subject of legislation. We are willing to prohibit it by legal enactment, like any other topic of legislation. But while England imports her thousands of coolie slaves, and France hers, under the forcible application of "apprentices"—while they are striving by these means to compete with us and supersede us in producing the tropical products of slave labor—while we have within our reach a large scope of fertile territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have, ere long, the silver mines of Arizona, and the teeming States of Mexico to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness—it seems to us short-sighted, weak and sentimental to preclude forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our successful competition with the hypocritical notions of Europe.

TEXAS.—As Texas has passed an Ordinance of Secession, it is thought desirable that Government should be relieved from the cost of protecting its frontiers against Indian incursions, which now involve an outlay of nearly \$2,000,000 annually. Mr. Wigfall recently expressed indifference concerning their retention, and as the troops are needed for the protection of public property nearer home, they may be recalled.

CATION TO SAVINGS BANKS.—A suit in the Circuit Court against the Rochester Savings Bank, to recover the entire amount of a deposit of which \$300 had been drawn from the bank without authority, by the daughter of the depositor, has been decided for the plaintiff. The verdict requires the bank to pay the plaintiff the entire sum placed on deposit.

FALSE ARMS AND HANDS.—Two ladies had their pockets picked in a horse railroad car in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a couple of rogues who operated boldly upon their pockets while a pair of false arms and hands lay innocently across the lap of each. This is a Parisian dodge, and can be readily practiced if the scoundrel is skillful and wears a long cloak to aid the deception.

LEGISLATION.—The committee on the Personal Liberty Law have at length reported an amendatory act, saying that the old law doesn't mean anything had; yet they propose putting one law upon the statute book to explain and limit the meaning of another. Why not rub out the old law and begin anew?

MILITARY.—The governor and council have awarded to William Deacon of Boston the contract for making 2000 overcoats for the Massachusetts militia who may be called into active service.

At a recent town meeting in South Scituate, the inhabitants voted not to pay their taxes until next year, in consequence of the hard times.

Ball Proof Vessels.

As long ago as 1845 experiments were made by the U. S. Government, by which it was ascertained that vessels cased with plate iron, six inches in thickness, furnished protection against the force of cannon balls. Notwithstanding this test, our Government has not adopted iron-cased vessels of war. France, however, has availed itself of our suggestion, and is now constructing an entire fleet of ball-proof vessels. Iron-floating batteries were used by the French in the Crimean war with good results, and the Emperor was so well pleased with them, that he has given every encouragement to the new experiment. England has just completed an iron-cased frigate, which will be tried by shot from an Armstrong gun. Russia is also manufacturing iron ships for war purposes, and the three great naval powers of Europe will soon be provided with fleets that can resist the world. Our own Government should provide itself with these vessels, especially as there is a prospect of needing them at home if not abroad. A shell fired into a wooden vessel makes a hole as large as a house door, and if it explodes, it is pretty sure to demolish the ship. Iron plates one inch thick will protect the sides of a ship from shells, but a solid shot will shatter such plates to atoms, besides damaging the ship. It is believed that plates four and a half inches thick will stand the force of cannon balls, especially if the ship itself be made of iron. Iron vessels make better propellers than wooden ones, and they are better for sails. While we are turning out wooden ships for naval service, would it not be well for us to avail ourselves of the ideas we have furnished to foreign Governments in building iron-cased vessels?

A LONG WALK.—Edward P. Weston of Boston, a democrat before the presidential election, having no faith in the election of "Honest Abe," made a bet that it would not take place. If it did, he would walk from the state house at Boston, to the capital at Washington, in ten consecutive days, commencing on the 22d of February and reaching Washington on the 3d of March, in season to witness the inauguration, and would perform the entire distance of 470 miles in 208 hours. The wager was of course lost. Weston was to leave the state house at Boston yesterday noon, reach Worcester at midnight, and breakfast at East Brookfield at 7 A. M., this morning. He is expected to dine at the Antiquary House in Palmer this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

We regret that any provisional government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disappointment and surprise at the government laws enacted. It seems that the United States protective tariff of '37 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the constitution itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern Government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of protective tariffs. The tariff of '37 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people at the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain it adverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice.

A HELPFUL.—The Milwaukee Press says: "Hon. Charles C. Verne, the Representative of Milwaukee, is constantly attended by his lady in all his legislative labors. She sits by his side, at his desk, during all the sessions and recesses of the Assembly, busily engaged in writing, &c., never leaving him for a moment. We learn that she also meets with him in his labors on the different Committees—the Judiciary and the Committee on Banks—of which he is a member. Upon inquiry we are told that he is compelled to have an assistant to both read and write for him, on account of the personal injuries he received a few weeks before the session, which he is still suffering from."

A PLEASANT EPISODE.—At Northeast station, on the Erie and D. & W. R. R., Mr. Lincoln took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of that place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon that piece of advice, he would now be glad to welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the crowd. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform, and kissed by the President. We shouldn't have objected to doing the same thing.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—Judge McDowell, Rev. A. W. Pitzer, W. W. Backus, J. Kemp Bartlett, J. M. Lang, C. W. Helm, G. J. Park, and Rev. C. G. Bartholomew unite in a statement to the effect that the stories about starvation and sufferings in Kansas by Thaddeus Hyatt, are exaggerated. They say about one in fifty needs help, and if assistance continues to come as it has, no cases of starvation will occur.

BOMBING PLUCK.—A legitimist journal of the South of France announces that Francis II. has dug a grave in his easement at Gaeta, in which he means to be buried if the bombardment should go against him. His heroic resolution will probably be brought to the test before long.

GOON FISHING.—A fishing party at Santa Catalina Island, on the southern coast of California, recently caught in one night, on one haul of the seine, one hundred and twenty barrels of mackerel, worth to them, when ready for market, eight dollars per barrel.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—It is the opinion among the Republicans in Congress that a National Convention of the States is the only conclusion which can receive the sanction of a decided majority in the Peace Congress.

ADVERSE TO SECESSION.—Advices from North Carolina convey the assurance that the State is adverse to secession. The State Convention will contain a majority of Union men, all of whom favor the Crittenden amendment, or something akin to it.

Secession Items.

When Lieut. Hamilton, an officer in the United States Navy from South Carolina, came on board the United States flag ship Lancaster, lying at Panama, with his letter of resignation, he told the Flag Officer that his father—one of the nullification leaders of 1832—had charged all his sons to stand ready at all times to assist South Carolina, whenever the time should come for breaking up the Union.

The New Haven Journal learns from a private source in Charleston, that on the 8th inst., Fort Sumter was visited by a daguerrean of that city, at the instance of Major Anderson, who desired portraits of his officers and himself. A Lieutenant of the Charleston Zouaves, who heard of the intended trip, compelled the artist to take him along as an assistant.

Arrived at the Fort, Major Anderson at first refused to allow the pretended assistant to enter, but finally yielded to the supposed artistic necessity. The two visitors crawled through an embrasure, all other openings having been walled up and cemented. The Lieutenant confesses that the fortification looked anything but inviting to an assailant. The side nearest the land and opposite Fort Johnston, hitherto supposed too weak, has been made very strong, a quantity of stone from the landing having been used to fortify the wall so as to make it shot proof. The officers treated the strangers in an excellent manner of beef and fresh vegetables, followed up by a good dessert of pies.

The Louisiana Convention, after having taken possession of the United States Sub-Treasury and Mint at New Orleans, passed an ordinance, authorizing the payment therefrom of certain United States Government drafts, to the amount of \$183,982. This is about one-half of the amount seized, and is probably due to Southern contractors, who would lose their pay but for the passage of this ordinance.

The Southern Congress has done business with railroad speed. The Montgomery correspondent at the Charleston Mercury thus speaks of it:

"Congress to-day exhibited the usual energy in its legislation. It adopted, by one short act, all the laws of the United States contained in a heavy, in eight ponderous volumes. And the beauty of the matter is, that they were not alterable excepting by two-thirds of the body; for there being six States, four are necessary to carry a law. We are getting along with seven leagued boots; and if we have no war, I presume Congress may rise by the 4th of March."

How Postmasters are Appointed.

As many of our readers will undoubtedly be applicants for Post Offices, we copy from "Holbrook's United States Mail," an account of the way such officers are appointed. "According to general practice all able applications are placed on file on the Corresponding Bureau of the New York, New England, and other divisions, embracing the office applied for. The clerk to whom they are referred at once prepares a 'brief,' placing it upon the outside of the papers and setting forth the material points in the case, with a list of the principal petitioners or recommenders, so that when it is called up for examination or final action, the Postmaster General, and his First Assistant can, without wandering through the superfluous and collateral matters, which in majority of these applications contain, get at the gist of the matter at once. It not unfrequently happens that when the influences pro and con, for and against leading candidates are nearly balanced, the applicants are all discarded, and the appointment given to some individual who had not been considered a candidate at all. The course stated above applies more particularly to appointments which yield less to the incumbent than \$1,000 per annum. All paying over that are referred to the President. Of this kind there are only 433 out of 28,398 Post Offices, and they require confirmation by the Senate.

THE "GRAY GOOSE QUILL."—At the examination of the Framingham Normal School recently, President Felton of Harvard College, and others made addresses. The President, says a correspondent, proved to be "sound on the goose" by a historical and philosophical defense of that animal. He spoke in strong terms of the serious effects of steel pens, their tendency to injure or paralyze the nerves of the arm. Sad proof of this influence had come under his own knowledge. His predecessor, Dr. Walker, and at least six of his acquaintances, had received permanent injury from the habitual use of steel pens.

TREATING WITH TRAITORS.—The President and Congress will shortly be called upon by Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to treat for the surrender of the forts, but the Commissioners will be served right if arrested for treason. The United States Constitution says:

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; no State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power."

So that the new confederation is only rebellion and should be treated as such.

AN AMERICAN GIRL SKATES WITH THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.—A niece of Senator Carter, of Chicago, a lady of 20, and the wife of Mr. Ronalds of New York, is said to be the handsomest American woman and the best skater in France. She made the acquaintance of the Empress at a ball in the Tuilleries, and has since been complimented by her for her skill as a skater. Mrs. Ronalds and the Empress have skated together several times upon a little lake near Paris.

POETIC OBITUARIES.—We have several obituary pieces of poetry on our table, which we feel obliged to decline publishing for the reason that we have a standing rule that such articles must be paid for. They interest only the friends of the deceased or writer, and unless valuable for literary merit are of but little consequence to the public.

SNOW OBSTRUCTION.—The loss to the Grand Trunk Railroad on account of snow storms is computed at over \$50,000 a week. Business is nearly suspended on the line. This great Canadian enterprise meets with hard luck.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

The telegraph sadly mutilates Mr. Lincoln's speeches, making his use of language much below his standard of speech.

Yesterday was the 22d of February—a national holiday in honor of the birth of Washington. How we pity those poor fellows down in the land of Secession, who have renounced all our national holidays, because they belong to the Union.

People complain of dull times, as though the times are to blame for the foolish acts of foolish men, who make business sluggish by clogging its channels.

The grand jury of Richmond, Va., have informed the Commonwealth's attorney that three incendiary papers, the New York World, Tribune and Times, are circulated in that city, contrary to law.

An old man of sixty, and a boy of twelve years of age recently skated from Rochester to Hol, N. Y., a distance of 25 miles, in two hours and nineteen minutes—an average rate of speed of less than a mile in five minutes—railroad speed.

The men who hold the money bags at New York and elsewhere, threaten to withhold the check from Mr. Lincoln's administration unless a compromise is effected, but the administration can issue coupon bonds of small denominations which will take the place of bank bills, and bring the money lenders to their senses.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of \$1,900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$50,000 for the aid of sufferers in Kansas.

Orlando Richmond, of Woodstock, Vt., has dressed thirteen sheep in twenty-five minutes by the watch.

The Southern papers are urging the farmers and planters to plant more grain and less cotton this year. Then what will become of King Cotton?

Colt, the pistol man, has gone on a visit to Savannah.

A woman of forty-two, Anna Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth, New-Kill, on the 13th ult. She must be a regular man-killer.

The wealthy capitalists, those of Hebrew birth particularly, are withdrawing from South Carolina.

There are half a million slaves in full communion with our Southern churches.

The Lake Superior Miner states that a single mass of copper, weighing 13,500 pounds, was lately taken from the National mine, being 1200 pounds heavier than any previous mass obtained for shipment.

The wheat crop is set down at 182,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 950,000,000. Why need Kansas starve, when our granaries are so full?

ORDER FOR ARMS.—The War department has just issued an order to the Springfield armory for the manufacture of 1200 muskets per month, commencing March 1st, instead of 800 per month as at present. They are to be of the latest and best pattern of rifle musket—none better in the world. The capacity of the armory is about 1400 or 1500 per month, but 1200 will make business brisk and give employment to many additional workmen.

JOCKEY OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Lincoln reached New York Tuesday afternoon. He made a speech in the City Hall, in reply to a welcome from mayor Wood, in which he said: "There is nothing which can bring me to consent to a destruction of the Union." Gen. Scott has everything arranged to give him a military reception. His family accompany him.

ANOTHER SECESSION SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—On the 7th inst., James C. Allen, of the Asheville company, came to a sudden death at the Mouline House, Sullivan's Island, Charleston. The company were quartered in the hotel, and several of the members engaged in the amusement of chasing each other through the rooms, and Allen, when running along the corridor, came in contact with a bayonet on a gun in the hand of one of his companions. The weapon entered his right eye and penetrated the brain. He died in a few moments.

LIFE AND DEATH.—Last Tuesday morning Rev. Dr. Foster met with one of those singular coincidences which so strikingly illustrate the chequered nature of our life. At nine o'clock he had an appointment for both a marriage and a funeral. (The marriage was attended at 10 o'clock, and the funeral exercises were performed; and at the depot the pastor met the funeral and wedding parties—the bride and the widow—the corpse and the groom—the wedding guests and the funeral mourners.—Pittsburg Eagle.

TWO MEANINGS.—Some gentlemen from Georgia stopped at the Astor House and addressed the initials "S. C." to their names. It has not yet been determined whether, by this, they intended to represent themselves as members of the Southern Confederacy, or whether they believe that Georgia has been "annexed" to South Carolina.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK SENATE all opposed the bill which passed that body providing for the appropriation of \$500,000 to purchase arms for the militia. They would do nothing calculated to wound either the bodies or the feelings of their brethren disunionists.

ANXIOTS TO GET MARRIED.—At Lockport, N. Y., on Friday (the cold day) a couple rode nine miles in an open sleigh, for the purpose of being married. The gentleman had his face and ears frozen, and the lady her nose, but they succeeded in their purpose and no doubt felt warmer afterwards.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE MONEY KINGS.—One of the features of the New York reception to Abraham Lincoln was a visit to the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall street, in order to give the President an opportunity to talk to the money kings.

A NEW THICK.—The seceding members of Congress are so impressed with the truth of the maxim that "knowledge is power," that they have stolen heaps of books from the Library of Congress. This is a new way of pursuing knowledge under difficulties.

WILL KEROSENE EXPLODE?—The Detroit papers chronicle the explosion of a Kerosene oil lamp in the hands of a young woman named Mary Connetton, of that city.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

ENFIELD.—The ladies of the Methodist society at Enfield, will hold a Festival at their church on the evening of the 28th, inst.

OFF THE TRACK.—Two freight cars on the evening freight train for Worcester were thrown off the track near Powers' Corner, in Brimfield, on Tuesday evening last, caused by the breaking of an axle. The truck was cleared in time for the 10 o'clock express train east.

WARREN.—Seth M. Smith, employed in an axe-handle factory at Warren, got caught in a shafting revolving at the rate of 250 times per minute, on Tuesday. With the exception of his boots, all the clothing was torn from his body, and Mr. Smith himself only escaped with very severe bruises.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect, passed through Palmer on his way to New York on the Tuesday A. M., express train. Quite a crowd gathered at the depot, and gratified their curiosity by looking in at the car windows, and are satisfied that they saw the man, because they saw all that were in the cars! Which was the Vice President elect? That's the question. Don't all speak at once.

APPRAISAL OF A RAILROAD.—Henry White and E. A. Buckley, together with Hon. Edward Dickinson of Amherst, who were appointed by Hon. Charles Allen, chief justice of the superior court, to appraise the property of the New London, Willimantic & Palmer railroad company, met at the Antiquary House in Palmer last Saturday, for the purpose of fulfilling their duties. They appraised the property of the company at \$170,000, or 34 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds. The wood, depots, cars and locomotives are included in the appraisal.

VISIT OF A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—The legislative committee on Public Charitable Institutions visited the State Almshouse at this place on Tuesday. They left for Hartford on the same evening to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at that place, and returned to Springfield Wednesday evening. On Thursday they visited the Insane Asylum at Northampton, and returned to Boston on the evening of that day. The committee consists of Dr. Cole of Berkshire and Mr. Fisk of Hampden, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Wrightington of Fall River, Mr. Nichols of Lowell, Dr. Chouteau of Salem, Mr. Otis of Worcester, Mr. Tyler of Somerville, on the part of the House. They were accompanied by Dr. Howe, of the Blind Asylum at South Boston.

POLICE.—On Tuesday last, Willard Green of Walrus was brought before Justice Allen for assault upon George P. Rogers. Green is an idle, dissolute person, who tried to get admission to the house of Mr. Rogers, to the annoyance of guests in the house, and upon being refused admission forced his way in and assaulted Mr. Rogers. He was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to \$24.20, and for want of means to pay the fine, was committed. On the 20th, John B. Foley was brought before the same justice for an assault on Ellen Hannin. Ellen and her sister had received valentines which they supposed came from Foley. He, hearing that they were going to send one to him, went over to the place where they boarded, and while there some high words arose, Foley seized Ellen by the throat and struck her. The justice imposed a fine and costs amounting to \$10.55, which Foley paid as the price of his valentine. On the same day Peter Wellahan, one of the Duckville rowdies, who had lodged the officer for a couple of weeks, surrendered himself to sheriff Mills, plead guilty, and paid fine and costs amounting to \$13.00.

A GOOD MAN DEPARTED.—A deep gloom has been thrown over our community by the sudden death of WILLIAM C. CHILDS, one of our most estimable citizens, which we record in another column. It has fallen to the lot of few men to acquire so deep a hold upon the confidence and affection of his fellow men as has Mr. Childs. A native of Springfield, he came to Palmer in the month of April, 1851, as the agent of the Western Railroad, and from that time till Saturday evening, 9th inst., a period of about twenty years, he fulfilled the responsible duties of the position with singular fidelity to the interests of the corporation, and to the perfect satisfaction of all with whom he had intercourse. He was never absent from duty but one half day on account of sickness during the whole term. His kind words, genial ways, and equanimity of temper, rendered him alike the friend of all. It is the remark of those who have known him for a period of twenty-five years, that they never heard him utter an unkind word, or others to speak of him except in terms of praise. Mr. Childs was an earnest and devoted christian, and his life was an exemplification of the gospel he professed. He earnestly engaged in every good work, and his last effort was the conducting of the monthly Sabbath School Concert of the Congregational Church, of which he was superintendent, on Sunday evening the 10th inst. He was then indisposed, and on Monday was taken with congestion of the lungs. The attack was so violent as to battle all medical effort, and he sank away rapidly till Monday the 18th, at 11 P. M., when he passed from earth. Mr. Childs was in the prime of life, surrounded by friends, and every means of social enjoyment, with a wide influence, always exerted for good. Verily, the Providence which reneweth such a man is inscrutable.

The funeral of Mr. Childs was attended at the Congregational Church on Thursday afternoon, by a large concourse of friends, including the masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, and many employees of the Western railroad from abroad. Rev. Dr. Vaill preached an appropriate discourse, and was assisted in the services by Rev. S. G. Smith of Palmer, and Rev. S. G. Buckingham of Springfield. Nearly all places of business in the village were closed, and the office of the railroad station, so long occupied by the deceased, was draped with mourning.

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR UNION.—Mrs. Grover, the wife of Abram Grover, of Oldtown, Me., has recently presented to her husband three little girls, weighing 34 lbs. each—the mother and children all doing well at last accounts.

A LONG COUNT.—A catalogue of stars has been commenced at the Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. It will require five hundred years to complete it. Do they pay in advance for counting? I so, we should like the job. We hope they will have a good time counting the last thousand.

ATT FOR KANSAS.—The committee appointed at the Festival of the Baptist Church, at Palmer Depot, to make arrangements for a festival, for the relief of the suffering in Kansas, met at the Town House on Monday afternoon. Rev. E. H. Watrous was chosen chairman, and L. H. Arnold, secretary. After hearing the reasons for and against a festival at the Town House, at the present time, it was decided that a larger amount could be raised by appointing persons to circulate subscription papers in each school district in the town, and in accordance with this plan the following persons were appointed: Palmer School District—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, J. G. Allen Esq., A. V. Blanchard; Centre—E. F. Paul; Mason—A. R. Murdock Jr.; Foster—John Foster; Bugbee; Duckville—L. H. Arnold; Thordike—George Moore, S. A. Fay; Three Rivers—John Clough, Abel Webster; Barley—Dr. Higgins; Shear—Geo. Perkins. It was also voted that notice of these appointments be given from the church on the following Sabbath, and that the Palmer Journal be furnished with a report of the proceedings of this committee. L. H. Arnold, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Edwin N. Montague, teacher at the State Almshouse, will lecture on temperance at the Congregational vestry, on Friday evening of next week, March 1st, instead of Wednesday evening, as at first appointed. The citizens generally are earnestly invited to attend.

DISTINGUISHED GUEST.—It will be seen by another paragraph, that Mr. Weston, who is on a walk from Boston to Washington, will dine at the Antiquary House to-day at 2 p. m.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Provisional Constitution of the Southern Confederacy contains the following clause on the subject of fugitive slaves:—

"A slave in one State, escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave shall be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party, by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place."

The clause in the Constitution of the United States, which is generally construed to refer to fugitive slaves, is this:—

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Our Constitution does not mention the word "slave," but the Southern document does, yet that instrument does not provide for hunting fugitives as ours does.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—THREE PRISONERS KILLED.—The San Francisco papers give the particulars of the attempted escape of the prisoners, which has already been reported. The Sheriff was just going out, having brought in a prisoner, and a water cask was going out of the gate of the high wall at the same time. Suddenly the thirty prisoners who were in the plot made a desperate rush for the open gate. Besides the Sheriff, there were three guards posted at the gate. The prisoners divided into four squads, and each squad snatched a man to use as a shield from the shots of the guards on the walls. The ringleader picked up the Sheriff, and throwing him over his shoulder, wore him as a Digger wears a papoose. The Sheriff, finding all his struggles vain, finally threw his cloak over the face of this "wolf man of the sea," when he was dropped like a hot potato. But soon coming to himself, he used guard, the convict shouldered him, and was making good time, when a shot in the rear arrested him dead upon the ground. The officers of the prison, meanwhile, had picked up their arms, and were giving chase to the fugitives, whose numbers would have been definitely increased if a trusty prisoner had not slammed the gate and so prevented a general delivery. The officers blazed away as they ran, and with good effect. Seven men who had used their best efforts to escape, were killed or wounded. Then Deputy Warden Purvis as their over, soon killed the Deputy himself catching him by the elbow, shattering the bones and making it probable that he will lose his arm. When three of the prisoners had been killed, and thirteen others wounded, all but one, who is still missing, of the unarmed, wheeled about surrendered, and were marched back to quarters. Every fellow engaged in this race for liberty was a long-term man, and all were Mexicans.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—A contemporary gives the following description of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy:—

Jefferson Davis, is personally, the last man who would be selected as a "fire eater." He is a prim, smooth-looking man, with a precise manner, a stiff, soldierly carriage, with an austerity that is at first forbidding. He has naturally, however, a genial temper, companionable qualities, and a disposition to sympathize with all whom he is surrounded. As a speaker, he is clear, forcible and argumentative; his voice is clear and firm, without tremor. He is a man of unflinching courage, and on the bloody field of Buena Vista, with more than half his men shot down by his side, was as cool as when he sat in the Senate. He is a little more than 50 years of age.

COST OF BOMBARDING.—A letter from Charleston to the New Orleans Delta, gives the following item of expense to be incurred in the siege of Sumter:—

"Every gun fired from Fort Sumter costs on an average, thirteen dollars. Every gun fired by the State will be on an average expenditure of nine dollars. A prominent officer of Fort Monroe informed me that, by a close calculation, it has been ascertained that when its batteries open, the cost per diem to the State, at that fort alone, will exceed \$15,000. Pretty heavy that. But this is the surest way of mastering the fort, and we had better spend money than lives in its acquisition."

STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR UNION.—Mrs. Grover, the wife of Abram Grover, of Oldtown, Me., has recently presented to her husband three little girls, weighing 34 lbs. each—the mother and children all doing well at last accounts.

A LONG COUNT.—A catalogue of stars has been commenced at the Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. It will require five hundred years to complete it. Do they pay in advance for counting? I so, we should like the job. We hope they will have a good time counting the last thousand.

OHIO COMING TO THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaranteeing the bonds of the Federal Government to the amount of \$2,700,000. Secretary Dix addressed to Governor Dennison a communication similar to that which was sent to the Governors of other States, suggesting this course of action.

TERIBLY COLD.—Letters from Dresden represent the winter in Germany as one of unusual severity. For several days in Dresden, the thermometer has been from ten to nineteen degrees below zero. The Elbe is frozen over, and the ladies have their curls covered with hoar frost, while the men's whiskers freeze.

DOSE FOR A SICK ELEPHANT.—A dose of medicine, composed of two pounds of camphor dissolved in three gallons of whiskey, was given to Van Amburgh's elephant, Hannibal, the other day. The dose is about equal to twenty drops of the same mixture to a human being. Of whiskey, Hannibal is extravagantly fond.

DRIVEN OUT OF THE STATE.—Ebenzer White, a native of Pittsfield, has been expelled from Fayetteville, Arkansas, because he avowed allegiance to Massachusetts when he was questioned. He voted for Bell in the late election. He had to leave \$500 worth of property behind him to foster treason with.

FOR THE UNION.—Missouri has gone for the Union by an overwhelming vote, exceeding even that of Virginia and Tennessee. There will not be ten Secessionists in the Convention. Arkansas also takes the same stand against secession.

"WHAT A FALL."—There is a young man now in Chicago engaged in the highly respectable, but not very lucrative, business of bill-posting, who was worth \$70,000 two years ago. Rum was his ruin.

INDIAN REBELLION.—The Indians of Nebraska have visited Nebraska City to demand their annuities which were due last November. They declared if they were not paid they would fight.

THE FEMALE MURDERESS.—Miss Hartung, the husband poisoner, has nearly completed the third year of her confinement in the jail at Albany. She retains her health and spirits, and has not yet relinquished hope of regaining her freedom.

SELF-MUTILATION.—A boy convict at the Rochester Penitentiary recently cut the thumb of his left hand entirely off below the first joint, because he had an idea that when his sentence expired he would be taken to the Auburn State Prison, and that the mutilation of his hand would prevent it.

FOOD TO SPARE.—It is said by those who ought to know, that this country will have \$100,000,000 worth of food to spare for exportation, the surplus of the last year's harvest. The wheat crop is set down at 180,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop at 900,000,000.

RESCUED WORK.—The Taunton Iron Works having been temporarily stopped for several weeks, have again commenced operations. Lovett Morse, Esq., has also started up his tack mill at the same place.

CANADIAN CITIES.—The population of Montreal is rising 90,000. In 1851 it was about 60,000. The increase in ten years has therefore been fifty per cent. The population of Toronto is 44,435, an increase of 13,662 since the census of 1851.

HOUSE AND MAN BURNED.—At Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., on Wednesday night, the house of James Muirbridge was burnt, and Horace Kimball, who occupied an upper room being unable to escape, was burnt to a crisp.

THE STEAMSHIP, Daniel Webster, sailed from New York recently, with 150 troops and munitions, designed, it is said, for Fort Pickens. It is said that the other forts in the Gulf of Mexico are also to be strongly garrisoned.

ENHANCEMENT.—The Webster Times reports that Mr. John Lamb, a merchant of that town, drove seventeen miles on that terrible Thursday night of week before last, with bare hands and without an overcoat, and suffered only the freezing of his hands, nose and ears. The Worcester Times professes to correct the statement, and says that Mr. Lamb escaped without a touch of frost, but that a Mr. Woodward, who was with him, suffered just what the Webster paper says Mr. Lamb did. The story is incredible.

WISE REPENTANT.—The Union vote in Virginia seems to have converted Wise. In a speech delivered at Richmond, in response to the compliment of a seceder, he declared that "he was for the Union and the Constitution." He solemnly denied the report that he intended to lead an army to the capital, but the purpose of seizing the public property, denouncing that assertion as "false and intemperate." "He deprecated civil war," says our telegraph dispatch, but added that "he would never submit to a Northern Confederacy."

No doubt Wise did say all this. But he forgot Wise's revelations, as far back as the Fremont Campaign, proving that he once boasted of his organization of an army of twenty thousand men for an attack on the Federal Capital, and he also failed to recall that memorable threat that "he help him God, he would never submit to the rule of a Republican President."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure, and to all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertisement in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address R. W. French & Co., N. Y. 28 ly. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

HERRIK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—To soothe the tortures of acute disease—to build up the shattered constitution and debilitated frame—to draw back from the grave's brink the victim of consuming disease—is a noble mission; and this mission Herrik's Remedies are accomplishing wherever they are administered. Pills—Large Boxes 25 cents. Plasters on kid 18 cents.—See advertisement 41-42

We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Manufacturers in this country to excel in quality, and of consumers to purchase the best in the market, especially in the articles which enter into the food of man. We are led to the above remarks since having the pleasure of eating some very nice light biscuits made from Herrik's Golden Medal Saleratus. Our better half pronounced it the best she ever saw. Try it. Most all the Grocers and many Druggists sell it. M. W. French & Co., and J. P. Shaw have it in Palmer, and at wholesale by Israel Nash & Co., Boston.

PEANUTS VS. COTTON.—Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts are raised for export in and about Scott's Hill, South Carolina. They are more profitable than cotton.

MARSHALL CALKINS, M. D., Professor in the Institutes of Surgery and Surgical Diseases, and Lecturer upon the Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, in the Penn. Medical University of Philadelphia, will visit the Nassau House, Palmer Depot, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, beginning January 15th, from 1 1/2 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M., to consult with such as may desire his treatment.

Springfield at No. 124 Main St., next house south of the North Congregational Church. But now his nose is thin, And it rests upon his chin Like a staff; And a crook is in his back, And a melancholy crack In his laugh. That is the man who refused to take Dr. Ham's 1-Highly-Respected cure his disordered stomach, chills, the crook in his back, and the melancholy tones of his voice.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS, prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., New York City.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, recurring at irregular intervals, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

To MARRIED LADIES, Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS are invaluable, as they bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS doing all that they represent to do.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is Pregnancy—the result of Mi-errage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to regulate the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sent by mail on enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 431, Post Office, New York City. Sold by all druggists in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Gen. Agt. for the U. S. 23 Cedar St., New York. Sold Dr. by Holbrook, Palmer, and G. B. Hitchcock, Ware.

BORN. In Stafford, 19th, a son to LYMAN H. BLAIR. In Ludlow, 18th, a daughter to ELIJAH CASWELL EATON.

MARRIED. In Northampton, 14th, at the Warner House, by Rev. Z. Elder, FANNAS B. BROWN and LOUISA S. SUMNER, both of Northampton.

In Thordike, 16th, by A. R. Murdoch, Esq., JOHN COLBY and JANE HART, both of T. At Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, at the residence, by Rev. Mr. McCawley, of the Wesley Chapel, G. L. HOWARD, of Ware, Mass., late of the U. S. Navy, and S. KATE, eldest daughter of H. H. Bush Esq., of Annapolis, Md.

In Stafford Springs, 19th, by Carlos Pruett Esq., G. SANGER and SARAH BUCHANAN, both of S.

DIED. In Palmer, 18th, WILLIAM C. CHILDS, 11, agent of the Western railroad corporation. In Southwick, 18th, CALVIN LANGDON, 74. Jan. 15, ELIZA J., 43, wife of Orren Kibbe.

In Ware, 19th, DIXON, 35, wife of Robert Ker-shaw. In Lawrence, 4th, of consumption, MARY H., 21, widow of the late Samuel L. Mann of L., and daughter of John Graves of Palmer.

In Ware, 15th, ADIE ESTELLE, 3 yrs., 7 mos., daughter of W. H. and Lucy A. Higgins. Then art gone from us forever, Darling Adie, Adie dear; Earthly ties we now must sever, Darling Adie, Adie dear. In our hearts there is a sadness— In our home a darkening gloom— For our household's light and gladness, Sleeps within the silent tomb. J. T.

PALMER COMPANY. The subscribers, being the President and a majority of the Directors of the Palmer Company, hereby give notice that the amount of all assessments voted by the Company and actually paid in, is, at reduced valuation, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the amount of all existing debts on the 1st day of January last, when the accounts were made up, was ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and nine dollars, and three cents.

HENRY TIMMINS, President, JOHN S. WRIGHT, Directors. A. H. FISKE, JOHN S. WRIGHT, Directors. Boston, Feb. 19, 1861.

THORNDIKE COMPANY. The subscribers, being the President and a majority of the Directors of the Thorndike Company, hereby give notice that the amount of all assessments voted by the Company and actually paid in, is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the amount of all existing debts on the first day of January last, when the accounts were made up, was ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and nine dollars, and twenty cents.

HENRY TIMMINS, President, E. P. WHITMAN, Directors. A. H. FISKE, JOHN S. WRIGHT, Directors. Boston, Feb. 19, 1861.

BOSTON DUCK COMPANY. The subscribers, being the President and a majority of the Directors of the Boston Duck Company, hereby give notice that the amount of all assessments voted by the Company, and actually paid in, is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the amount of all existing debts, on the 1st day of January last, when the accounts were made up, was sixty-four hundred and sixty-one dollars, and seventy-eight cents.

A. H. FISKE, President, HENRY TIMMINS, LYMAN NICHOLS, Directors. EMBEN WRIGHT, Directors. Boston, Feb. 19, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—The Probate Court of the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Harriet M. Porter, late of Palmer, deceased, do hereby give notice that six months having been allowed the creditors of said deceased to bring in and prove their claims against the estate of said Harriet M. Porter, on Saturday, the ninth day of March, and the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock P. M., in the Probate Court, at Palmer, in the County of Hampshire, to wit: A. R. MURDOCK, GILBERT BARKER, Commissioners. 3w-129.

G. S. BOWWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, and all kinds of mill work, and all kinds of job work, being done to order. Palmer, April 30, 1861-1f.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, Feb. 16, 1861: Austria Mrs. Esther M. Barnes O. J. Bowdoin Aaron Baker Dr. H. A. Bliss Lorin A. Clifton Miss Carrie Collins Miss Mary Collins Mrs. Lucia Fay, Miss Charlotte Farrell Theodore Graves Miss Esther Gassett Levi Hale Charles W. 2 Johnson Salmon Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." D. GRANGER, P. M.

FRIEND COOPER STILL LIVES! AND has bought back the Picture Saloon now standing in Palmer Depot, where he can be found daily for a few weeks longer, taking those beautiful pictures, which for depth of shade, lifelike expression, and brilliancy of finish, cannot be surpassed.

These are the best and most durable Pictures ever painted. Excelsior is our motto, and no pains will be spared to give the best pictures that can be obtained.

25 Cents! 25 Cents! 25 Cents! We will make 25 cent pictures whenever desired, except of small children, but do not recommend them to any one, as we consider a better picture the cheapest in the end. Call and see specimens. Grateful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the same in future. Ever yours, M. COOPER, Artist. Palmer, Feb. 9, 1861.

ADAMS HOUSE, Wilson, Pray & Co., Proprietors, Located on Washington St., in the immediate vicinity of "Boston Common," the State House, City Library, Churches, and places of amusement. It is capable of accommodating 430 guests.

DAN L. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN WILSON, WM. M. PRAY, BOSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons buying or hiring any house, situated in Palmer, near the Western railroad, of any person but myself. ISAAC PROUTY, Sen. Ludlow, Feb. 6, 1861.

WANTED.—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, and \$50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled. N. B.—P. S. Q.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

1000 AGENTS WANTED TO sell our Great Antalgic, the best and most effective Pain Reliever of the Age. Also, the Serpula and Cancer Syrup, a sure remedy for the cure of all kinds of tumors; besides all other and many other kinds of medicines of our invention and manufacture. Our terms will be made known on application or by letter. All cash orders promptly filled. HIGGINS & ALLEN. Palmer, Mass., Feb. 1, 1861.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS for sale at the NEW DRUG STORE. Any quantity can be ordered through us at the lowest rates, direct from the market. Remember the place. HIGGINS & ALLEN, In Lawrence Block. Palmer, February 1, 1861.

HARNESSES AND TRUNKS. AT WATKINS HARNESS SHOP, under the Palmer House, can be found the following articles, very low for cash:

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, RIDING SADDLES, BUFFALO ROBES, Horse Blankets, Whips, Horse Brushes, Carriage Combs, Carpet Bags, Halters, &c. And all other articles usually kept in a Harness Shop. Palmer, Nov. 17, 1860. 1f.

ANSON NEWELL'S PAIN RELIEVER. If you wish to cure Liver Complaint, or remove the cause of all other diseases, Newell's Pain Reliever. It has stood wholly on its own merits for the past five years.

AGENTS.—Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; J. Newton & Son, E. B. Miles & Co., Mansfield; H. H. Hendrick, Wm. P. Stebbins, So. Wilbraham; Calvin Shaw, Parker Houghton, Wales. n24 Jan*

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION! By leave of the Probate Court for the County of Hampshire, will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of the late Aaron Gould, in Ware, in said County, THE HOMESTEAD GOULD.

Consisting of about 400 acres of Land, with good buildings thereon. Said Farm is suitably divided into Mowing, Pasture, Tillage, and 100 Acres heavy Wood and Timber Land! Said Farm will be sold subject to a Mortgage to the Ware Savings Bank for \$5000.

Also, at the same time and place, 2 lots of Land lying in Palmer, in the County of Hampshire, in the Village of Bandville, situated on each side of the highway leading from Bandville to Duckville, containing some one-half an acre, more or less.

Also, all the Personal Estate connected with said Homestead, consisting of about 31 tons best English Hay, 18 tons of old Sorrel Mare, Oxen, Cows, Steers, & calves, Hogs, Straw, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and all the Farming Tools, with the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, And a great variety of Articles too numerous to mention. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. OTIS LANE, Administrator. Ware, Feb. 15, 1861.—4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The very marked and Slattering success which has thus far attended the publication of VANITY FAIR, enabled the publisher to keep giving NEW FEATURES, which will increase the value and interest of the paper and fully maintain the proud position of the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA. VANITY FAIR is issued regularly every Wednesday, and is for sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of publication, 113 Nassau Street, New York. Terms.—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Six cents single copy.

THE PAPER is electrotyped, and back numbers may be procured at any time. LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau St., New York. Feb. 23, 1861.

PALMER, FEB. 18, 1861. THE subscriber having opened a Shop over Pat McManamy's Blacksmith Shop, is prepared to MAKE AND REPAIR all kinds of CARRIAGES at the shortest notice, and in the most thorough and approved style, and warrants perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. The public are invited to call and see for themselves.

Pat McManamy will have charge of the Blacksmith department, and flatters himself that he can as heretofore, insure satisfaction to all customers. 123-3m. ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

WINTER SALE! SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

OUR LARGE STOCK TO BE CLEANED OUT, TO make room for Spring Goods.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS WE SHALL SELL GOODS AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO MEET THE APPROBATION OF THE CLOSEST BUYER.

Our Stock of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., Is quite large, and customers can be assured that a more favorable opportunity to buy.

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES. Will not soon occur. P. P. KELLOGG. Palmer, Feb. 2, 1861.

WE HAVE MADE NEW AND FRESH ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, ALSO CLOTHING; ALSO CROCKERY, LAMPS, &c.; THIS BEST ASSORTMENT of the

Choice Family Groceries To be found in the County.

EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! EVERYTHING SOLD CHEAP! M. W. FRENCH & CO. Palmer, 1860.

NEW STORE! THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. NEW STOCK! \$20,000 WORTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

NOW OPEN AT THE NEW STORE, OPP. THE BANK. The inhabitants of WARE and vicinity are hereby notified that we are now prepared to show the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ever offered for sale in this town. It is a clean, new stock—not an article of shop worn, second hand, or out of style goods in the whole stock.

Every dollar's worth of our goods were bought for CASH at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, and believing that a "Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," we offer our Stock at the very smallest profit for cash.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY. WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION From the New York and Boston markets, which will always be sold at prices to suit the times.

We invite every one who is in search of GOOD DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES, To give us a call before making their purchases. DUSTIN & THORNTON. Ware, Feb. 2, 1861.—4w

The Benefactor of his Race. HERICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS!

The Great Healer of Mankind! The whole World United! Sick People think! After which, Act! One box of Herrik's Sugar Coated Life Pills, costing only 25 cents, will last a family six months, save \$25 in lost time, and not unfrequently the life of some member of the family, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Let all Read: Troy, Oct. 28, 1859.

Dr. Herrik—Dear Sir—Send me by express three dozen boxes of your Sugar Coated Pills. My son leaves for Havana on Monday. I cannot think of his going without a supply of your Pills. They have been our only medicine for over 12 years. Mrs. JULIA STANDISH.

Herrik's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours pains and weakness in breast, sides and back, and rheumatic pains in an equally short period of time. Spread on a beautiful white lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Pills, family boxes 25 cts. Plaster, on Kid, 18 cts.

HERICK & BROTHER, Albany, N. Y. Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine, C. W. HALE, Travelling Agent. 41-1y.

EASTERN HAMDEN INSURANCE AGENCY! ARE YOU INSURED? Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years. Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,500,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$230,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent. CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent. HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$315,000. 75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE! Provide for your family while in health! Life is uncertain; death is certain! Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks! Non Forfeiting Policies Issued. Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,000,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent. MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$245,000. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agent. Jan. 26, 1861.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription to the Queen. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unflinching in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. S. L. Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS! The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other "Pulmonic Wafers" are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incurable Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a blessing to all Coughs and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS. Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

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Produces Lustrant Glossy Hair of Original Color and a Clean Scalp, no matter at what age of life it is used. ANYBODY who may try it, will find that it does not discolor the skin; but by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet, has no equal.

If you are bald, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If your Hair is getting thin, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If you are troubled with dandruff, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If you are a little grey, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If your Hair is all grey, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If your Hair is harsh and coarse, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If you wish a nice Hair Dressing, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. If you wish a Reliable Restorative, USE HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The Boston Traveller says: "A preparation has at last been discovered which restores the natural color of the Hair by acting upon its roots, and gives it back its original gloss and beauty. This no hair dye will do. If you wish to have the real color, instead of the dull rough look which hair dyes impart, use Heimstreet's Restorative, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes it young again, no matter how much it may be faded. There is no doubt that the bold practice of dyeing the hair will rapidly give way before the merits of this preparation."

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USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM Before you have your Photograph taken. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM Before you go out to Parties. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM To remove every Roughness of the Skin. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM To make your Face clean and wholesome. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM A sure cure for red, eruptive, pimply faces. Whenever your face is covered with pimples. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM When any eruption comes out on the face. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM If you wish a clear, white, healthy skin. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM If you would please your friends. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM If you wish a perfectly safe remedy. USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM And you will not be disappointed.

Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the Magnolia Balm contains neither. It is the most elegant and neat put up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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